Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6TH 1828. [NUMBER 1992.

THIS DAY.

WEDNESDAY the 6th August,

FRITH Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A LARGE assortment of PIECE GOODS, consisting of Cambrics, Jacconet and Mull Muslins, Long Cloths, Sheeting Cloth, Madapolams, superior Jean, Checked Muslins, Ginghams, a quantity of fresh imported Burgundy, a small number of very elegant English made Chairs, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Glass Ware, Argand Lamps, Cabin Ditto, a small assortment of Furniture, and a variety of other useful articles.

ALSO.

Will be put up a few Casks of BEER and a quantity of HAMS and CHEESE imported per Marquis of Camden.

Nesbit Lane, 6th August 1828.

GREYHOUNDS AND POINTERS

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On SATURDAY Next,

AT NOON

SEVERAL superior Dogs of the above description as also a SETTER.

Nesbit Lane, 6th August 1828.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

A PAIR of well matched Grey Arab CARRIAGE HORSES, well broke, and have been regularly driven of late.

ALSO,

A handsome SHIGRAMPO and HARNESS Rs. 900, with a variety of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES new and second hand.

For particulars apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION.

To-morrow the 7th Instant.

PIECE GOODS,

CONSISTING of Long Cloth, Cummerbands, White Jean, Coloured Chintzes, Cutlery, &c. &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF,

A PAIR OF SERVICEABLE

GREY

Carriage Horses.

Meadows Street, 6th August 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A HANDSOME SERVICE OF

PLATED WARE

WITH SILVER EDGES

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

VIZ.

2 Soup Tureens,
5 Curry Dishes with seven Hotwater Stands,
5 Sauce Tureens.

PRICE Rs. 1,200,

ALSO,

A Handsome Plated Cruit Stand, with 7 Rich cut Bottles..... Rs. 50.

Meadows Street, 6th August 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

AN ELEGANT AMETHYST

SUIT.

CONSISTING of Necklace, Bracelets, Clasps, Drops and Broach.

PRICE Rs. 600.

Meadows Street, 6th August 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A BEAUTIFUL TONED

PIANOFORTE,

WILH CIRCULAR ENDS

By Broadwood and Son.

PRICE Rs. 500.

Meadows Street, 6th August 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

THICK CHINA MATS 30 F. BY 4 F. 6 I.

A 9 Rs. EACH

ALSO

SUPERFINE WHITE NANKEEN

AT 65 Rs. PER CORGE.

Meadows Street, 6th August 1828.

LADY'S HORSE.

A VALUABLE and high WHITE ARAB of great b and Action, perfectly quiet and has Constantly ridden by a Lady, the 4 years. Aged 7½.

A Dun PONEY either, for Sadd Harness 8 Year's Old; Price Ru 250.

For Further Particulars Appl HIGGS AND BRIGS.

Meadows Street, 6th August 18

FOUND.

A WHITE TABLE CLOTH Marked J. M. H. any person having lost the same will on applying at the POLICE OFFICE CENTRE DIVISION, have it returned to him.

H. GRAY

Magistrate of Police Centre Division.

BOMBAY, *4th August* 1828.

THIS is to Give Notice that the OWNER of the HASHMY, will not be answerable for any debts the Crew of that Ship may incur on shore.

SIMON LEB.

BOMBAY,
4th August 1828.

FOR SALE

A QUANTITY of FIR SPARS for Studding Sail Booms, Petersburg 3 Deals, 19 and 20 feet. And a quantity of LANCEWOOD SPARS, for Buggy Shafts or Billiard Cues.—Apply to Capt KEMP at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 6th August 1828.

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1828.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, at Rs. 120 each.

Rampart Row, 6th August 1828.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE one English GREY HOUND, and a Superior Deal Built GIG BOAT, will be disposed of at a Moderate Price.—Apply to Capt. S. NESFIELD, on board the Ship *Sovereign* or at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO.

Bombay, 6th August 1828.

SAUL SOLOMON,

MERCHANT, COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING AGENT AT THE ISLAND OF SAINT HELENA.

Marine Stores, Provisions, Live Stock and Supplies of every description, furnished with facility and on moderate terms.

NEGOCIATES GOOD BILLS.

N. B.—Apartments fitted up in a superior style for the reception of Passengers.

TERMS OF BOARDING HOUSE.—Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated at 25s. per day, including, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Beer, Children and Servants at 12s 6d.

Passengers desirous of remaining at St, Helena for any length of time, accommodated on reduced terms of 15s. each and servants 5s.

N. B.—Hot and Cold Baths, Carriages & Saddle Horses.

ST. HELENA.—It must be desirable for those Ladies and Gentlemen, returning to Europe, or about to pass a short time on that Island, for the benefit of their Health, or otherwise, to know, that there is a long established House, kept on a very different principle to those already advertised (indeed Joe Millar's boarding House is shut up) and one of, if not the best house in St. James's Valley formerly known as DR. DUNN'S, the corner of the Company's Gardens, where Mr. Eyre an old Officer of the Hon'ble Cmpany's Naval Service, continues to receive upon his old plan of *Family Comfort*, those, who are pleased to favour him with their Company.

MR. EYRE as an Agent, takes this opportunity, of further expressing his readiness to assist in procuring supplies for Shipping, disposing of Property and otherwise attending to the inte- who may honor *him* with their

[redacted]

ON,

LONDON,

dition to the business of Chronometer, Watch and Clock-making, they now manufacture Gold and Silver Plate in all its branches.

ALSO

Naval and Military Ornaments &c.

July 23d 1828.

MATHIES & BARRON

HAVE received from McCabe's London, an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches; a few very superior Eight-day Clocks, Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, &c.

Bombay No. 7. Forbes Street, 6th August 1828

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Partnership heretofore sub-isting between JAMES FINLAY AND CO of Glasgow, H. J. AND R. BARTON, of Manchester JAMES RITCHIE and JOHN ROBERT STUART, carried on here under the firm of RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

The Mercantile and Agency Business of the house will be carried on in future by JAMES RITCHIE, ROBERT FINLAY, and JOHN RITCHIE, under the firm of,

RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.

Bombay, 6th August. 1828.

FOR SALE

AT

Framjee Nusserwanjee & Cos.

IN

FORBES'S STEET

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

AND

CHILDREN'S TOYS.

Bombay, 6th August 1828.

LITERARY AGENCY

BOOKS, Maps, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Stationary &c. may be procured from London on favourable terms, either through Mr John Alexander, British Gallery, Calcutta, or by application direct to Mr John Richardson, Bookseller, No. 91 Royal Exchange London.

For particulars apply either at the GAZETTE or COURIER Printing Offices, where plans may be had gratis.

Pallonjee Nasserwanjee & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to inform their friends and Customers and the public in general that they have purchased part of the Investment brought out by Captain THOMAS LARKINS of the H.C.Ship *Marquis of Camden*;—Consisting of the usual articles among which are, Pale Ale from Hodgson, Sim, Allsop and Ashby; Claret, Port, and Sherry, from GLEDSTANE AND CO; Champaigne, from Fields; Oil mans Stores, from Wyatt and Co. Consisting of Hams and Cheeses of all sorts, Pickled Tongues, Jews Beef, Sauce and Salted Salmons and Pickled Herrings; Confectionary from Hoffman; Boots and Shoes from Stunt; Gentlemens and Childrens Hats from Borradaile; Sadlery from Gibson, and Simpson Consisting of Hunting and Lady's Saddles and Charriot Harness &c. &c; Hosiery from Theobald; fine Cutlery from Savigny and Co; Table Ditto from Mortimer and Co. Snuff from Proctors; Perfumery from Smyths and Nephew; and Ditto from Bristow and Co; Stationary from H. Allies; Medicine from McKenzie; Military Gloves from Crawley; Morrocco Skins from Serrell, Plated Ware from Mortimer; Blacking from Day and Martin, Nautical and Optical Instruments from W. Curry; Grocery from J. Ralfe; and various other articles &c. &c. Sherry from Butler and Son; Port from Ditto; first Growth Claret from Carbonell and Son; and Ditto from Sneyed &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 6th August 1828.

Advertisement.

BICKNELL'S & MOORE'S HATS.

MANY Hats of very inferior quality having come to our hands (by parties returning from India) bearing our name stamped in them in the usual way, but certainly not of our Manufacture, we beg very respectfully to caution the Purchasers of investments against this imposition, which may be defeated by demanding ourt *regular printed invoice* at the time the book of investment is shewn for sale, to which invoice our certificate will henceforth be invariably attached.

The inferior Hats may generally be detected by their softness and sponginess, as they are the long-napped waterproof Hats, which are exported in ignorance to India, and which in hot climates soon become brown and shapeless: whereas our regular, superfine Hats constantly retain their firmness and shape, and the close texture, which for so many years has rendered them the most desirable Hats sent to India.

BICKNELL AND MOORE.

London, 7th February 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE

THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange,	per sett	Rs.	" 2 "
Powers of Attorney,	each	"	" 2 "
Interest Bonds,	do.	"	" 2 "
Respondentia Bonds	do.	"	1 " "
Policies of Insurance	do.	"	1 " "
Bills of Lading	per set	"	" 2 "
Price Currents	each	"	" 2

Bombay, 6th August 1828.

FOR SALE.

AT FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S Office, lately imported per *Lady Raffles*, Captain WM. TUCKER, from John Nicol & Co of London,—Terms READY CASH—Gentlemen from outstations must send their orders post paid, accompanying a remittance or order for payment on some of their friends or agents here; viz.

A few casks of PORT WINE, each of 6 and 3 dozen at 15 Rs. per dozen.

A few Ditto of Old Sherry Wine, each of 6, 3 and 3¼ dozen, at 18 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay 6th August 1828.

SHOP GOODS.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE has recently received per the Ship *Marquis Camden*, Captain LARKINS, and others, and has exposed them for sale at his Shop in Hummum Street No. 3, opposite to the late Messrs. BAXTER AND CO'S as follows.

Pale Ale in Wood from Hodgson and Arkinson; Wine in Bottles from Gledstanes; consisting of Sherry, Port, and 1st growth Claret; sparkling and Sillery Champaign; York Hams; Cheese, Herrings in Kegs; Oilman's Stores from T. Wyatt and Co; Confectionary from Hoffman, Grocery, Fancy Biscuits and Captains Biscuits, Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew and Bristow, Snuff from Proctor, Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Saddlery from Gibson and Simson Gentlemen and Children's beaver round Hats, both black and drab by Boradale Fine Cutlery from Savigny.—Blacking from Day and Martin.—Gun Powder from Pegon; Andrew and Wilkins.—Cotton; and Silk Hosiery.—Leather Gloves.—Drawing Instruments? Spectacles.—Stationary consisting of Papers of sorts and Office blank Books.—Morocco Skins of Colours.—Carriage Laces of sorts.—Watches from McCabe.—Blanketing and Couch Cloths of different Colours.—Regulation Swords &c.

C. B. has also for sale Clarionet's cocoa Flutes of from 6 to 8 Keys.—Kent Bugles.—Spanish Guitar and Violin Strings.—Leather Traveling Cases, Percussion Caps for detonating Guns &c. &c.

Bombay, 6th August 1828.

FOR SALE.

AN ENGLISH HORSE, belonging to Captain INNES H. C Ship *ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON*, 15 hands high, 5 years old, colour Dun, fit for Saddle or Harness, and warranted sound in every respect. Price Rupees 1000

Apply to Mr. DALLAS, Purser, at the Office of Messrs J. and N. NASSERWANJEE, Bombay Green.

Bombay, 6th August 1828.

FOR SALE

A QUANTITY of the famous "Charringtons Celebrated PALE ALE" in Hhds imported per the Ship *Lady Raffles*.—This Ale has been tasted by the first Judges in Bombay and pronounced equal to Hodgsons.

Price 80 Rupees per Hhd.

Apply to ARDASEER NASSERWANJEE, at the godowns of Messrs. ADAMS KINNER, AND CO,

Bombay, 6th August 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON

OR THE CAPE

THE REGULAR TRADER

CERES, A. I.

OF 350 TONS

Capt. D. Warren

HAS good accommodation for Passengers, will sail on the 1st September, and will touch on the MALABAR COAST and at the Cape.

Apply to Capt. WARREN at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 6th August 1828.

For Freight & Passage

TO

ISLE OF FRANCE,

BOURBON AND LIVERPOOL

THE SHIP

GALLOVEDIAN,

OF 500 TONS

John Martin,

MASTER

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 15th AUGUST

APPLY TO

MESSRS. ADAM SKINNER AND CO

Bombay 6th August 1828.

For Frieght to Bushire

THE SHIP

OSCAR,

OF 250 TONS.

WILL positively sail on the 1st September. Apply to Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 6th August 1821

For Freight or Passage

TO

London,

THE FINE SHIP

ELLEN,

OF 400 TONS,

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BOYLE.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, will carry a Surgeon, and positively sails on the 17th of this month.

Apply to Mr. ARCHD. INGLIS.

Bombay, 6th Aug

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LA

BUR

WILLIAM

COMMANDER.

WILL Positively be Dispatched in all September.

Apply to Captain TUCKER at the Office of Messrs.

ADAM SKINNER AND CO., where plans of the accommoations may be had.

Bombay, 6th August 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

Liverpool,

THE FINE BRITISH BUILT SHIP

SOVEREIGN A.I.

OF 426 TONS.

Stephen Nesfield,

COMMANDER.

HAS Superior accommodation for 8 or 10 Passengers or can accommodate two Separate Families, and will have an early despatch. For Particulars. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO. or to Captain NESFIELD at their Office between the hours of elven and one.

Bombay, 6th August 2828.

General Orders.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH JULY 1828.

No. 194 of 1828.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following resolution passed by the Honorable the Governor General in Council, in the Political Department, under date the 20th of June last, be published in General Orders for the information of the Army.

The Governor General in Council having had under his consideration, the rule laid down in the Military Department under date the 9th February 1[illegible] which provides that, "on the nomination of any "litary or Medical officer to a staff appointme "other situation in the Army of a Native P "which was hitherto conferred on the Indi "holding it, his Regimental allowances fro "British Government, such officer shall only receive "the net pay of his rank in addition to "the salary assigned to him by the state to which his "sevices are lent," it has appeared expedient, with the view to relieve the Hon'ble Company's Finances from an unnecessary charge, that the rule aforesaid should be made applicable to all Military and Medical officers whatsoever, now in the service of, and receiving a salary from, any Native Prince.

The Governor General in Council has accordingly resolved, that from and after the 1st Proximo, no Military or Medical Officer, holding a staff appointment, or other situation, in the army of a Native Prince, shall draw from the Hon'ble Company any allowances, excepting the net pay of his rank while in the receipt of pay from the state to which his services have been lent

Bombay Castle 24th July 1828.

No. 195 of 1828.—Lieutenant T. Cleather, of the Regt. of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to China for a period of twelve months for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1828.

No. 196 of 1828.—The undermentioned Cadets and Veterinary Surgeon having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Lady Raffles on the 20th instant, and produced the prescribed Certificates of their respective appointments to this Establishment, are admitted as such into the Service from that date.

Mr. H. Berthon, Cadet for the Engineers, to be promoted to second Lieut. leaving his date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The Cadets for the Infantry to be promoted to Ensigns leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Engineers.

719 Mr. Henry Berthon,

Infantry.

684 Messrs. William Gordon McHaffie,
710 " Robert Travers,
720 " William Orrok,
723 " John Jonathan Browne,
726 " Frederick Jackson,
728 " Richard Jeffery,
730 " Michael Wyllie,
731 " James Hall,
736 " Charles William Maude,
738 " Hew Cunningham,
739 " John Staunton Cahill,
740 " Francis Jackson,
742 " Joshua Tait,
750 " George Frederic McHutchin,

Medical Establishment.

Veterinary Surgeon Robert Walters.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1828.

No. 197 of 1828.—Cadet Alfred J. Anson Bromwich, for the Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Thomas Mackenzie, having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the ship Thorne on the 24th instant, and produced the prescribed certificates of their respective appointments to this Establishment, are admitted as such into the Service from that date. The Cadet for the Infantry is promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1828.

No. 198 of 1828.—The following appointments are [illegible] on the staff of the Hon'ble the Governor from instant.

[illegible] tenant G. A. Malcolm, of His Majesty's 3d [illegible] ent of Foot, to be Aid-de-Camp.

[illegible] ain R. E. Burrowes, of His Majesty's 20th [illegible] nt of Foot, to be Extra Aid-de-Camp.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

[illegible] VALS.—Lieut. Henry Jackson, 45th M. N. I.
[illegible] Lieut. W. C. Freeman.
Lieut. J. S. Grant, Engineers.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Col. J. Taylor; 1st. E. Regt.
Lieut. Mackenzie, Queen's Royals.
Cadet James Hall.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 29.—Ship Sumdany, Cap[illegible]
qudah from Mocha, 9th J[illegible]
Aug. 4th Ship Good Su[illegible]
from Manilla, 2d June, to[illegible]

DEPART[illegible]

JULY 31st.—Ship Cumb[illegible]
Master to China.
Do Ship Julia, (Free [illegible]
Master to London.

SHIPS LO[illegible]

Mary for London; H. C.
for China; Marquis Camden
for China; Hormusjee Boma[illegible]
for China; Sultan for Beng[illegible]
Persian Gulph; French Ship

LIST OF SHIPPING IN

H. C. SHIPS.—Abercromby[illegible]
quis Camden.
FREE TRADERS.—Gallov[illegible]
Mary, Surry, Ellen, Sarah,
Lady Raffles. England, Egypti[illegible]
and Alcyane.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Lady
Caledonia, Sultan, Oscar, Samdan[illegible]
ARAB.—Wootmany, Futtay[illegible]
Hamaumshaw, and Rahemany.
FRENCH.—Sophie.
H. C. CRUIZERS.—Elphinsto[illegible]
very Fly and Benares.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calicut, on the 29th May last, Mrs. C. Fernandes of a Daughter.

At Darwar, on the 3d July, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Harris, of a Son.

At Rutnagiree, Mrs. Felecia Cabral, the wife of Mr. Joaquim Cabral, Jailor at that Station of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

[illegible] on the 19th July, K. Agnew Esq. [illegible] N. I. to Miss D. Watson.

On Monday, the 21st ultimo, at St. Thomas Church, Mr. John Hughland, Assistant in the Accountant General's Office, to Miss Isabella McDonald.

DEATHS.

At Ca[illegible] on the 21st June last, of the age of about [illegible] Christina, second daughter of Mr. J. M. [illegible] Clerk of the Pay Office at that station, leaving [illegible] parents to bewail her loss.

In Cam[illegible] near Dhara, 21st July, Joseph Beatie Philipps [illegible] Assistant and Quarter Master 3d Regt. European [illegible] deeply and deservedly regretted by all his Brother Officers and friends.

ORIGINAL

[illegible] GROVE.—(Crammed amongst the [illegible]) or among the new buildings, where not a breath of air is to be [illegible] the "improvements made in the [illegible]

A limited number of Young Ladies are received,—who are boarded, and instructed in English, Writing, Arithemetic, and Needle work for Twenty-two Guineas per Annum! Here is all that they need learn; (and much more than they do properly learn;) offered with maintenance, and Lodging, to Young Ladies, for little more than half the sum it costs to maintain a common household servant.—

But then come the extras, to double the same amount for fopperies, in which not one in ten of the Students, ever acquire even a moderate proficiency.—

"Music 6 Guineas per Annum."—"Dancing 6 Guineas."—"French 6 Guineas."—"Drawing 6 Guineas."—here is already more than the sum charged for the plain education, and maintenance; and nothing yet said of "Italian 6 Guineas."—"Use of the Globes."—(Lord preserve us!) 6 Guineas, or Fancy works," or "Elocution," or "Singing," or a thousand other &c. &cs.—finishing with a "N. B. Any young Lady, the Daughter of a "Butcher" or "Tallow chandler" will find a great advantage, (in coming, to learn all these genteel accomplishments!) as the Parents will be dealt with to supply the "Establishment." Oh! shame! shame! Let them think of the industry, early hours, and good housekeeping of their Grandmothers—let them reflect on the blessings of health, and value of time, let them consider of what value these gaudy acquirements will be of to them, (even should they acquire them) in the management of a house and family; and let them seriously reflect; that one short hour spent in religious meditation, or in those offices of charity, visiting the sick &c. so well becoming the female character; will afford them more real happiness, than years devoted to these fashionable vanities of life.—

It is almost impossible [illegible] a female to acquire a proficiency in [illegible] accomplishments; and [illegible] disgusting than a smattering. [illegible] reflect; or let [illegible] their minds,—[illegible] airy footing in the [illegible] cutiug difficult p[illegible] smattering of the [illegible] nor her caricatu[illegible] for a good [illegible] mily.—[illegible] it [illegible] accomplishments [illegible] prudence looks, [illegible] life.

EXC[illegible]

On London [illegible] 6 m[illegible] Calcutta [illegible] s si[illegible]

[illegible] AUGUST 1828.

SUPREME COURT.

[illegible] Hon'ble Sir Charles Marcourt Chambers and the Hon'ble Sir John Peter Grant having taken their seats yesterday, at 11 o'clock, proceeded to pass sentence on the following prisoners convicted during the present sessions.

1. Laddah Damjee [illegible] Lohana, a Bhatty, found guilty of Burglary [illegible] with circumstances of great aggrava[illegible] placed at the bar. Mr. Justice [illegible] addressed this prisoner at consid[illegible] catering into a detail of his cri[illegible] upon the uncommon and unne[illegible]

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had accompanied its commission, and stating the determination the Court had come to, of inflicting upon all persons convicted, as he had been, of superadding personal violence to robbery, the last punishment of the law. After a most impressive and solemn address, during which the utmost silence prevailed through Court, his Lordship warned him to hope no longer in this world for mercy, & concluded by pronouncing upon him THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.

2. Merwan Sing and Hewaj Sing, two privates in the seventh Regiment of Native Infantry, convicted of having made, in conjunction with about 40 other persons, a riot and violent assault in the house and upon the servants of Bunggunjee Maharaj—were next placed at the bar—The evidence in this case proved that the prisoners had inflicted several desperate wounds upon the three servants, and that they were subsequently driven out of the place by the uncommon courage of Jivun Sing, *a native of Bhurtpoore* and now a Sepoy in the Maharaj's service. Mr. Justice Grant having first commented with great energy on the atrocity of the crime, and the fatal effects which had nearly resulted from it, sentenced them to two years imprisonment in the common gaol of Bombay—Mherwan Sing, one of the finest looking natives we have ever seen, wished to address his Lordship again, and struggled very hard before he could be forced away from the Bar.

3. Ghissawun Purdes, Hunoomunt Buttao, Bhowanjee Motee and Tillok Inshaw, four barbers belonging to the Second Grenadier Regt. were convicted of having forcibly taken a gold necklace from the person of Amina Boy against her will—and were sentenced to be imprisoned in the Common Gaol for the space of 12 calendar months.

4. Mhajee Bhirab, convicted of Burglary was sentenced to imprisonment for 12 calendar months in the same place.

5. Apoo Apya, convicted of stealing a valuable gold watch, the property of Mrs. Setou, received the same sentence; on hearing it pronounced, he cried out that he would not survive his loss of character and accordingly pulled out of his handkerchief a few yards of thin rope, which he immediately fastened round his neck and endeavoured to strangle himself; but being frustrated in his design by the vigilance of the Peons, he dashed his head several times against the railings and was carried out of court, struggling violently.

6. Dhondoo Sowjee, convicted of stealing a Silver bangle from the person of Tuckee Boy while asleep, was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.

7. Murzouk Agee Mahomed, Seedee Almas, Peer Khan, Ally Khan and Rahim Khan servants, in the employ of Mahomed Koolee Khan, were convicted of having assaulted and violently beaten Narrun Visram, a respectable Hindoo Merchant and were sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

8. Toolsee Khundoo Jadoo, convicted of burglary, was sentenced to be transported to the Island of Penang for the term of seven years.

9. Ruhim Khan Sahib Khan, found guilty of stealing in a dwelling house, was ordered to be discharged on his own recognisances, in consequence, as Mr. Justice Grant said, of inducements having been held out to him previous to his making the confessions, upon the evidence of which confessions chiefly, he had been convicted.

10. Purbhatee Sing a Sepoy in the seventh Regiment of Native Infantry, the last prisoner placed at the bar, was then addressed by

MR. JUSTICE CHAMBERS.

"Purbhatee Sing! you have been committed after a most patient investigation and upon the most direct evidence, of having committed a riot and assault of an extremely atrocious nature—you formed one of a large body of men who appeared to belong to the same Regiment as yourself, namely, the 7th Regiment of native infantry. In conjunction with them, you made a violent affray, and assaulted an Inspector of Police and fifteen Peons, who were under his orders, in the execution of their duty: but owing to the intrepidity of the Inspector your object was defeated. The great courage displayed by the Inspector, deserves the highest encomium; for although you were armed with a sword, and he only with a club, he succeeded in overpowering you, in apprehending you, and finally in carrying you to the Cbowkee, in spite of the efforts of nearly forty persons to effect your rescue.

Yours is the last of a series of cases, which have attracted the Public attention in a considerable degree, and the attention of this Court in particular. With reference to all those cases it may now be said with safety that every doubt is removed—that the atrocities, which for the last three months have excited such general alarm, and many of the perpetrators of which have escaped, are now traced to their true source. The result of these trials has proved *who* the real offenders were. For there cannot now exist a doubt, but that the allegations made, that all the disorders recently committed, proceeded from irregularities in the Native corps, were PERFECTLY TRUE TO THE LETTER.

A result established after so much investigation and established so clearly cannot but prove highly satisfactory to every one connected with the administration of justice in this Presidency—to the executive Government, and to every class of the community. It must be satisfactory to the European Gentlemen from the desire, they all feel to see crime detected—it must be satisfactory to the Native Community who were most interested in the enquiry to know that the outrages they complained of are not of an inveterate or incurable nature, but proceeded from a particular cause, which being once discovered they are easily remedied: *and it must be Satisfactory to the Magistrates to know that their exertions in the fulfilment of their duty have not been made in vain, and that their endeavours to bring the authors of these disorders to justice have been crowned with Success.*

Above all it must be satisfactory to those who have charge of these native corps that the matter has undergone so full an investigation—*and they must now be convinced that the real cause of all these evil rests with themselves.*"

(The interest excited by this part of the learned Judge's address occasioned many of the auditors to press forward in order to be near the bench in consequence of this slight interruption we were unable to catch distinctly one or two sentences after which his Lordship proceeded as follows.)

"They owe it to the Public, and to none more than to themselves, to adopt such measures as will effectually prevent a repetition of these disorders, and restore the regiment to that honour of which they were before so proud.

Tell the Prisoner, that persons of his description should be more careful not to sully that high character which they enjoy above any other Soldiers in the Company's service, both from their well known prowess and from their caste, the second in dignity in Hindoostan.

I am convinced that the utmost punishment which the law could award would form the *least* part of the disgrace which he must feel in his own mind on such an occasion—The sentence of the Court is that he be imprisoned in the common Gaol of Bombay for the term of two years."

The labours of the Court and Jury are expected to terminate to day, there being but one more case to be tried. Upon the whole the result has been highly satisfactory to us upon two grounds. First, because the hopes of continued impunity, which the mercy hitherto extended by the Court led criminals to indulge in, have now been dissipated. Their eyes are at length opened, and they are convinced, to use the expression of Mr. Justice Grant, on a late occasion, that *the rigour of the law will not always sleep.* We are not amongst those, who think that extreme severity in the punishment of crime is best calculated to check its progress, and diminish its extent; but we are of opinion, that, in a crisis like the present, when crime and a contempt of the civil laws have reached to an extraordinary pitch of insolence and daring, when the property and the lives of every individual have ceased to be secure, and *both* have been menaced and in some instances sacrificed, in attacks of un-precedented atrocity, in *such* a crisis we think an example of more than common rigour is necessary to arrest guilt in its career, and to reassure the peaceable members of society, upon whose minds the late events have produced such a general panic—This opinion we utter with more confidence, from having heard during the preceding month the most ardent wishes expressed by every class of the community, native and European, that such an example should be made; and though as men, we feel for the unfortunate individual, whose crimes have led to a premature and ignominious forfeiture of life, yet as members of a civilized community, we deem it infinitely better that one guilty victim should be offered up a sacrifice to the outraged laws of his Country, than that, by being allowed to prey with impunity upon the honest and industrious, Public Security should cease and give place to Public Alarm.

Secondly we rejoice because the result of the present Sessions has proved a vindication of our Editorial conduct; a vindication which had it come from ourselves, might be overlooked or disregarded, but proceeding, as it has done, from the highest civil tribunal in this country, and uttered by a British Judge, a vindication the fullest—the most ample.

In India it is absolutely necessary that the greatest respect and deference should be paid to those who have the Administration of Justice; in order to impress upon the Native Inhabitants, that degree of Awe and Dread of entering a Court of Justice, which is so strongly felt by every Englishman, but surely independent of that, the great Talent and Urbanity of those who now administer our Laws, command them both to the utmost extent. With these feelings, it is with great pain that we recur to a most shameless and indecent article that appeared in Saturday's Courier, on the subject of a Petit Juryman's dismissal from his Duties by one of the Learned Judges presiding on the Bench—We give the article as it stands.

"A change has "come o'er the spirit" of the Ex-Grand Jurors. They have left off kicking against the levelling system, and now take their seats in the Petit Jury box with a humility, and a public spirit, as becoming as they are refreshing. There was but one stubborn dissentient this sessions, and he carried his point triumphantly. Pleas of courtesy, hints of personal consequence, were all dismissed by the Judges as insufficient grounds of exemption. Then came the poser! "My Lord if I don't look after the moon and the stars *they'll all go out!*—and where will your Lordships be then?" The force of argument—"could no farther go."—The Judge succumbed, and the Ex-Juror triumphed."

The plain facts are these, The Hon'ble Company's Astronomer is now building an Observatory on Colabah, and we presume from some previous arrangement, on the said gentleman being called, the Judge assented to his withdrawing himself—Upon this we are told "the Judge succumbed, and the Ex-Juror triumphed"—Now we ask, is this Language, that ought to be allowed to pass without either comment or Rebuke? Does it not evidently argue both a contempt of Court, and a perfect disregard of the private feelings of Individuals? There is also another point that throws the greatest disgrace on the Gentleman who conducts the Courier, we allude to the Levity of style in which he writes upon subjects, that the narrowness of his mind disables him from understanding, and his utter want of religious principles from duly appreciating—"My Lord, if I don't look after the moon and stars they'll all go out"—What does he mean, or what can he mean, but to throw ridicule upon one of the most sublime and interesting subjects—that is offered to Man's contemplation.

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT BOMBAY IN JULY 1828.

		Chow-Putty. Rain.		Bycullah. Rain.		Colaba. Rain.	
		In.	Dec.	In.	Dec.	In.	Dec.
July	1	....	16	....	08	....	10
	2	....	42	....	22	....	40
	3	....	58	....	77	....	60
	4	2	06	1	46	1	60
	5	....	....	....	02	....	18
	6	....	78	1	10	....	32
	7	3	14	2	30	2	43
	8	1	25	....	77	....	35
	9	....	76	....	13	1	82
	10	....	80	....	67	....	61
	11	....	12	....	24	....	14
	12	7	26	7	40	2	29
	13	3	66	4	15	4	84
	14	....	12	....	10	....	07
	15	....	17	....	16	....	24
	16	1	80	2	39	1	07
	17	5	50	5	85	3	40
	18	7	92	7	45	6	98
	19	2	93	2	23	2	96
	20	3	80	3	54	3	79
	2	....	38	....	38	....	61
	2	....	81	....	70	1	32
	2	....	24	....	24	1	02
	2	....	36	....	34	....	27
	2	....	05	....	07	....	14
	2	....	18	....	24	....	06
	2	....	11	....	14	....	16
	28	....	10	....	11	....	17
	29	1	60	1	28	1	21
	30	5	50	6	....	4	04
	31	....	19	....	19	....	12
Total in July...		52	75	50	72	48	30
Total in June...		23	53	22	12		
" in July...		52	75	50	72		
Present Total...		76	28	72	84		

Years.	June. In.	June. Dec	July. In.	July. Dec.	Total in June and July In.	Total in June and July Dec.
1817	46	72	23	67	69	39
1818	22	54	17	69	40	23
1819	15	95	30	66	46	61
1820	18	82	28	37	47	19
1821	15	18	20	60	35	84
1822	29	21	26	59	55	80
1823	21	76	15	96	37	72
1824	3	89	8	07	11	96
1825	24	45	25	17	49	62
1826	17	75	26	97	44	72
1827	49	15	10	29	59	44
1828	23	53	52	75	76	28

WORKS.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, July 23, 1828.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 336 Sicca Rs.....20½ *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
100½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 20½ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

350 Madras Rupees per 336 Sicca Rupees ½ *Discount*
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
100½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1½ *Discount*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 17th.—Ship Thames W. Bugg, from Gravesend 22d, Downs 29th February, and Madeira 21st March.

— 18th.—Ship Providence, Robert Ford, from London 2d March.

— Do.—H. M. Ship Pandora, W. C. Jervoise, from Penang 12th June, and Trincomalee 16th July.

— 20th.—Ship Elizabeth, W. Cook, from Port Jackson, 5th April, Mauritius 4th June, and Coveloug 20th July.

— 22d.—Ship Minstrel, Charles Arkcole, from Plymouth 28th March, and Cape 12th June.

— 23d.—Brig Henrietta, Destangue, from Bordeaux 3d April and Pondicherry 22d July.

Passengers per Minstrel for Madras.—Capt. Smith, and Mr. White.

For Calcutta.—Major Rian, Messrs. Frozie, Guthrie, Ross, Carter, Davidson, and Wyllye.

Per Brig Henrietta.—Monsieur Gagelin.

DEPARTURES.

July 17th.—Ship John Adam, D. Sterling for Calcutta.

— 20th.—Ship Fame, Rullen, for Calcutta.

— 21st.—Ship General Palmer, G. Truscott, for London.

— Do.—H. M. Ship Pandora, W. C. Jervoise, for Penang.

— 22d.—Ship Victory, Charles Earl Sharson, for Calcutta.

Passengers Per Victory for Calcutta.—H. S. Greame, Esq. Major Russel, and Mr. Grant.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. C. Ship Macqueen, Captain J. Walker.
H. C. Ship William Fairlie, Capt. T. Blair.
H, C, Ship Lord Lowther, Captain C Steward.
Ship Asia, Captain T, F, Stead,
Ship Prince Regent, Captain W, Richards,
Ship Thames, Captain W. Bugg.
Ship Providence Captain Robert Ford.
Ship Elizabeth, Captain W. Cook
Ship Minstrel, Captain Charles Arkcole.
Ship Danai, Captain D'Etcheverry,
Ship L'Achille, Captain Seignac.
Brig Emulous, Captain T, Wellbank,
Brig Henrietta, Captain Destangue.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At the Presidency, on the 21st Instant, the Lady of L. H. Stirling, Esq. of a Son.

At St. Thome, on the evening of the 22d July, the Lady of W. R. Smith, Esq. of a Daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

None.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 19th July, Margaret Jane, youngest Daughter of Lieutenant R. D. O'Dell, 25th Regt. N. I. aged 10 months.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Prem.	July 9th, 1828.	Sell. Prem.
35 8	Remittable	24 8
Discd. 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0 8
Par. 10	New ditto ditto	0 8

BANK SHARES.
PREMIUM.

Buy.	Sell
5,500	5,800

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills.	4
Interest on Loans on Deposit	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Buy.	Calcutta.	Sell
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R.	1 11

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	207 8	207 8
Sovereigns	each	10 6	
Guineas	ditto	11 0	
Old Goldmohurs	ditto	15 12	
New Ditto	Ditto	17 0	

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.]	Calcutta.	[Sell.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	11 c20
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.		98 0
Madras ditto 8a. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.		98 0 c98 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 12th.—Brig Bradock, J. Wheeystone, from Liverpool 10th February.

DEPARTURES.

July 13th.—Bark Mercury, Thomas Rees, for Penang and Singapore.

The undermentioned vessels gone to sea from Saugur: viz.

July 10. Peru and Louisa.

July 13. H. C. Ship Berwickshire,

Passengers per Berwickshire for Singapore.—George Skipton, Esq. Superintending Surgeon at Agra.

By the Barque Mercury Captain Rees For Penang and Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Perfard, and Dawarjee Muncherjee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Goaljung, near Berhampore, on the 8th July, the lady of Robert Morrell, Esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 12th July, Mrs. H. B. Gardener, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 7th July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. C. Dunkey, to Miss S. Attwood, second daughter of the late Mr. J. C. Attwood, Indigo Planter.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 11th July, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. J. H. Henderson, Mr. Richard Chake, to Miss Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Mercado, head assistant Presidency Pay Office.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 9th July, Edward

Gilberforce, the only child of Edward Bird, Esq. Barister at Law, aged 3 years and 8 months.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 11th July, Mr. Frederick Gough, aged 29 years and 5 months.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

No. 240 GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 10th June, 1828.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns, of 15 Years Standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the dates specified against their respective names, viz.

6th Foot—Lieutenant Peter Patterson, 17th August, 1824.

31st Foot—Lieutenant John O'Gorman, 29th April, 1828.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to nominate Captain Luard, 16th Lancers, to do duty at the Convalescent Depôt at Dandour, He is consequently to be returned by his Regiment as absent on that duty.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

31st Foot—Major Eagar. from 17th June to the 6th October, to proceed to the Hills, for the recovery of his health.

31st Foot.—Captain Van Cortlandt, from 5th June, to the 4th October, to proceed to the Hills, for the recovery of his health.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 18th June, 1828.

No. 241. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Division Order issued by Major General Pine, under date 30th Ultimo, appointing Captain Fenton, of the 13th Light Infantry, to the charge of the Chinsura Depôt, from the 3d June, in consequence upon the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, proceeding on Medical leave, is confirmed, as a temporary arrangement.

Upon the arrival at Chinsura of Lieutenant Colonel Everard, who stands nominated to that charge, by General Orders of the 4th Instant, Captain Fenton will make over the same to that Officer.

The Divisison Order by Major General Pine, dated the 31st Ultimo, directing Ensign Lloyd, 14th Foot, to proceed by water to join his Regiment at Berhampore is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of Absence:

13th Light Infantry—Captain Macpherson, for extention for Three Months, from the 30th June, with permission to remain at the Neelghurry Hills, on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 23d June, 1828.

No. 242. GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Malcolm, 3d Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Aid de-Camp to Major General Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay.

The following Arrangement is made by His Excellency the Commander in chief, for the more effectually and speedily providing for the Medical Charge of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, consequent upon the death of Assistant Surgeon Thompson of that Corps.

38th Regiment—Assistant Surgeon John Paterson, of His Majesty's 3d Regiment or Buffs, to have Medical Charge of the 38th Regiment, (vice Thompson,) and is directed to join it as speedily as possible.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Chapman, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to do duty with and have Medical Charge of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Paterson, when Mr. Chapman will return to his duty with His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons at Cawnpore.

Depôt Chinsurah.

Assistant Surgeon J. Strath, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment to do duty at the Depot, during the illness of Mr. Sivewright.

Brigadier General Price's Division Order of the 5th Instant, directing certain Non-Commissioned Officers doing duty with the 3d Buffs Regiment, as Drill Instructors, to proceed by water to Fort William, and rejoin their own Corps, the 59th, is confirmed.

Major General Pine's Division Order of the 3d Instant, directing Ensign Clarke, 3d Buffs to proceed by water to join the Regiment at Bhaugulpore, is confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir G. Walker to Lieutenant Magan, 13th Light Dragoons, to proceed to England on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Two Years, from date thereof Embarkation, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

4th Dragoons—Lieutenat Ainslie, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. Bradford, to England for One Year, from date of Embarkation on private affairs.

13th Light Infantry—Brevet Captain Humphries, in extension for Two Months, from the 16th June, on Medical Certificate.

13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Moorhouse for Two Months, to proceed to Calcutta, and thence to England for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Adjt. Genl. H. M.'s Forces in India.

On Saturday morning, the Right Hno'ble the Governor General held a Levee at the Government House, which was numerously attended. After the presentations were over, His Lordship retired to the Council Chamber, where he gave private audience to such gentlemen as had previously requested that honor.

In the evening, Lady Bentinck had her first Drawing Room. The Ladies generally wore large plumes of feathers, and the State Apartments exhibited a scene of great gaiety and splendor.—*Gov. Gaz. July 14,*

English Extracts.

FROM THE ARMY LIST, FOR APRIL.

Promotions Appointments, &c during the Month of March, 1828.

Brevet M. M'Donough, Acting Adjudant and Riding Master to Cavalry Depot, at Maidstone, to the rank of Cornet whilst so employed 6th March 1828.

1st Life Guards, Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Every, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Leeson promoted 18th February; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. G. W. F. *Lord* Kinnaird, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Story retired, do; St. G. Caulfield, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by purchase, vice Every, do.; H. E. Hamound, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by purchase, vice *Lord* Kinnaird. do.

Royal Horse Guards, Cornet Shelly, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice *Lord* Chichester, promoted do.; A. G. Fullarton, to be Cornet, do.

7th Dragoons, Assst. Surg. Chermside, M. D. from 11th Foot to be Asst. Surg. vice Moffit, 70th Foot, 21st do; P. T. H. Wykeham, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Cheslyn, retired, 13th March,

14th Dragoons. J. E. Dyson, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Barton, promoted, 21st Feb.

15th Dragoons, Lieut. Blyth, to be Adjutant vice Griffiths, resigns Adjutancy only.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. Lascelles, to be Captain and Lieut. Col. by purchase vice Dorville, do.; Ensign and M'Kinnon, to be Lieut. and Captain, do.; C. W. Ridley, to be Ensign and Lieut. do; Asst. Surg. Johnson, M. D. to be Bn. Surgeon vice Armstrong, dead 12th March; J. A. Pickford, to be Ass't. Surg. do.

1st Foot, Ensign Walker, from Royal Newfoundland Veteran Company, to be Ensign vice Campbell, dead 6th do.

5th Foot, J. Dubourdieu, to be Ensign, vice King, 7th Foot, 18th Feb.

11th Foot, Hospital Asst. Gordon, to be Asst. Surg, vice Chermside, 6th dragoons 21st do.

18th Foot, Lieut Keating, from 49th Foot. to be Lieut. vice Dempster, promoted, 28th do.

22d Foot, Captain Greenwood, from 50th Foot, to be Captain, vice Miller, cancelled 21st do.; J. Vereker, to be Ensign, vice Petit, promoted do.; Lieut. Col. Park Parke, from half pay to be Lieut. Col. vice Fleming, cancelled 6th March; G. J. Wheatstone, to be Ensign vice Glasecock, cancelled, 13th do.

26th Foot, Captain Fitzgerald, from 86th Foot, to be Captain, vice Westlake, 50th Foot, 21st Feb.

27th Foot Hosp. Asst. O'Callaghan, to be Asst. Surg, vice Williams, dead do.

34th Foot, Ensign Bayly, from 22d Foot, to be Ensign vice Abney, superseded 6th March.

36th Foot, Ensign Heirn, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Fetre, promoted 21st Feb.; A. Trollope, to be Ensign, do.; C. V. Stuart, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Warburton, promoted, 25th March.

38th Foot, Quarter Master Serjeant Goodfellow, from 14th Foot, to be Quarter Master, vice Goold, dead 21st Feb.

53d Foot, Ensign W. F. Campbell from 58th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Ward, retired half pay 88th do.

49th Foot, Lieut. Croke from half, pay, 4th West India Regt. to be Lieut. vice Keating 18th Foot, 6th March.

50th Foot, Capt. Westlake, from 26th Foot to be Captain vice Greenwood, 22d Foot 21st Feb.

51st Foot, Hospital Asst. Maharg to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Sibbald, dead do.

54th, Foot, Lieut. Warren, to be Captain by purchase, vice Woodgate, retired 28th do; Ensign Turner, to be Lieut. do.; R. Parr, to be Ensign do.

55th Foot, Lieut. J. Thompson, from 30th Foot to be Lieut. vice Cowell, half pay 90th Foot, 13th March.

58th Foot, Ensign Knyvett, from half pay 18th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Campbell, 43d Foot, 21st Feb. Lieut. General Mackenzie, to be Col. vice Major General *Lord* F. Bentinck, dead 1st March; Rothe, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Bridge, promoted, 6th do.

69th Foot, Lieutenant Bolton, from 59th Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Warlock, promoted 26th February 1828.

72d Foot, Lieutenant Scott, from half pay, 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant, Vice M. Campbell, promoted do.

73d Foot, M. C. O'Connell, to be Ensign by purchase vice C. D. O'Connell, promoted 25th March.

79th Foot Lieutenant General Sir R. C. Ferguson *Bart.* to be Colonel, vice *Sir* A. Cameron, dead 24th Mar. 1828; Hospital Assistant Maclachlan, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Baillie, dead 21st February.

84th Foot, Ensign West, to be Lieutenant, vice Setton, dead 28th March 1828; J. F. M. Porter, to be Ensign do.

86th Foot, Captain Kenn, from half pay to be Captain, vice Fitz Gerald 26th Foot, 21st Mar. 1828; Ensign Coppinger, to be Lieutenant vice Dolman, dead 5th March; W. Stuart, to be Ensign, do.; Lieutenant M'Intyre, to be Adjutant, vice Dolman, dead 8th January..

90th Foot, Lieutenant Laing, to be Captain, vice Popham, dead 13th Dec. 1827; Ensign Massy, to be Lieutenant, do.; T. A. Pearson, to be Ensign, 28th Feb. 1826.

91st Foot, Ensign Teale, to be Lieutenant, vice Cachill, dead 10th. Dec. 1827; J. Gaball to be Ensign 28th Feb. 1828: Lieutenant Macintyre, to be Adjutant, vice Cachill, dead 10th Dec. 1827.

93d Foot, Lieutenant Gordon, to be Captain vice Brown, dead 28th Feb. 1828; Ensign Russell, to be Lieutenant, do.

94th Foot, Captain Penny, from Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to to Captain, vice Crozier retired 21st February 1828.

97th Foot, Ensign Morgan, from half pay 88th Foot, to be Ensign. vice Chetham, cancelled 6th March 1828.

98th Foot, Captain Head, from Royal Staff Corps, to be Captain, vice Hawley, retired on half pay 5th Foot, 13th March.

Rifle Corps, R. Wilbrabam, to be 2d Lieutenant by purchase, vice Benyon, promoted 25th March.

Royal Staff Corps Captain R. Dumaresq. from half pay 5th Foot, to be Captain, vice Head, 98th Foot, 13th March.

2d West India Regiment, Hospital Assistant Watts, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Ewing. dead 21st Feb.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Captain Armstrong, from half pay to be Captain, vice Penny 94th Foot, 21st February.

Royal Newf. Veteran Company, Ensign Hamilton, from half pay 5th Grenadier Battalion, to be Ensign, vice Walker, 1st Foot, 6th March.

Cape Corps, Ensign and Quarter Master Rishton, to be Adjutant and Lieutenant 25th Dec. 1827; D. S. Schonfeldt, to be Quarter Master, do.

Royal East India Volunteers, Lieutenant Barker, to be Captain, vice Young, dead 1st March 1828; Ensign Hannch, to be Lieutenant do.; J. Davis, to be Ensign, do.

Ordnance Department, Royal Engineers, Brevet Major Holloway, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Hughes, retired 26th February 1828; 2d Captain Barry, to be Captain, do.; 1st Lieutenant Jebb, to be 2d. Captain, do.; 2d Lieutenant Wilkinson, to be 1st Lieutenant vice Jebb, do.

Staff, Lieutenant Colonel Conyers, from half pay to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands, vice Graham, exchanges 25th February 1828.

Hospital Staff, Assistant Surgeon Allman, from 56th Foot, to be Apothecary to the Forces 28th February 1828; G. Gibson, to be Hospital Assistant to the Forces, vice Joseph, 4th Dragoon Guards, do.; J. Stewart, to be Hospital Assistant to the Forces, vice Thompson 26th Foot, 13th March: J. L. Hartwell, to be Hospital Assistant to the Forces vice Elligott 65th Foot, do.

Unattached.—To be Captain of In[fantry] by purchase, Lieutenant Hon. F. Petre, [from] Foot, 21st February 1828.

To be Lieutnants of Infantry by [purchase] 2d Lieutenant Benyon, from Rif[le Corps] 25th March 1828; Ensign Warbu[rton] 36th Foot, do.; Ensign O'Connell, [from] do.

Exchanges.

Lieut. Col. Le Blanc, 53d Foot [with] difference with Lt. Col. De Bathe, [from] Lieut. Col. Morland, 9th D[ragoons] Col. J[ohnstone]

Ma[jor] [from] 39th

Ca[ptain] Douglas, [from] Barclay, 56th Foot, with Capt[ain] 99th Foot; Capt. Hyde, 96[th] Captain Drummond, half p[ay] Captain Brereton, [from] half pay.

Lieutenant Poole, 1st Dr[agoons] diff with Lieut. Dick, half pay 1st Foot do. with Lieut. B[ell] Lieut. Yea, 5th Foot; Lieut. [Jackson] Foot, with Lieut. Colthurst [half pay] Foot.

Ensign Burslem, 9th Foot [with Ensign] *Hon.* D. H. Murray, half pay [from] lips, 58th Foot, with Ensign C. T[homson] pay.

Resignations and Retirements.

Lieutenant Colonel Dorville, Gren. Guards.

Captains Woodgate, 54th Foot; Crozier 94th Foot.

Lieutenants Story, 1st Life Guards; Walkinson half pay 28th Foot.; Blake, half pay, 21st Foot; M'Leod, half pay 69th Foot.

[Cheslyn, 7th Drags.

Superseded.

[Abney], of 34th Foot, 28th February 182[8]

[Foot], 15th March 182[8]

Deaths.

Lieutenant General [Baron de Hochepied], late Capt. of 10[th] Foot, 26th March 1828; Sir Alan [Cameron], K. C. B. 79th Foot, Fulham, Middlesex, do.

Major General Lord Fred. Bentink, 58th Foot, June, 11th, 1828.

Major Dunn, half pay, unattached 18th Dec. 1827.

Captain [Clarke], 6th Foot, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1827; [Cameron], 55th Foot, Cape of Good Hope, 17th Dec.; Brown, 93d Foot, St. [Helena], 4th Jan. 1828; Goldie, half pay 24th [Foot], 21st June 1827; Palmer, half pay, unattached, Portumna 30th Dec; Ridge, half pay, [Fencibles], Fence. Kilkenny, 28th Feb. 1828; Sutherland, late Invalids. Inverness, 23d [March] 1827; Frith, half pay York Rang. St. Servans, France 1st January 1828; Charlton ret. full pay R. Art. Exeter, 19th March.

Lieutenants Story, late of 1st Life Guards, Maidenhead, 20th Feb. 1828; Williams 14th Foot, Newcastle-Tyne, do.; Dolman, Adjt. 86th Foot, Bardadoes, 7th Jan.; Cahill, Adj. 91st Foot, Montego Bay, Jamaica, 9th Dec. 1827; Bridgeman, half pay, Gren. Guards 28th Aug.; Morritt. half pay, 64th Foot, 11th Sep.; Bond, half pay, 39th Foot, 18th May; Daly, half pay, 83d Foot, 29th Feb. 1828; Cornfute, half pay, Macdonald's Rec. Corps, 16th do; Hockley half pay, 5th Foot. 2d March; Pringle, half pay. Independents, 5th June 1826; Smith, half pay, R. Art. Drivers, Weymouth 6th March 1828.

Paymaster Seward, half pay 8th W. I. R. Bath 22d 1828.

Quarter Masters Callaghy, half pay unattached late of 92d Foot, Jamaica, Sep 1827; Goulburn, half pay, Ancient British Cav. 8th March. 1828.

Medical Dep. Surgeon Armstrong, Grenadier Guards. Edinburgh, 23d February 1828; Surgeon Cringan, half pay, 25th Foot, Sarquhar, North Britain, Jan.; Assistant Surgeon Jones, half pay, 15th Foot, 14th Feb. Assistant Surgeon Burges, 68th Foot on passage from the Gambia; Assistant Surgeon Thomson, half pay, 12th Foot, 29th Jan.

LEADING ARTICLES
FROM THE
London Journals.

THE EXAMINER, March 9.

The unusual pugnaciousness exhibited just now by official perso[nages] is doubtless appropriate to the admini[stration] under which they serve. A word and a [blow] style à-la-WELLINGTON. A[nd] Mr. PEEL suddenly and sponta[neously] ed away like an as[tonished] candle, and retreated [with] manner of Captains [Cook] untenable. On his re[turn] he vowed that he [would] upon supplies, reste[d] lamy's, and *appayé* chicken. SHERIDAN [has] tic principle, that w[hen]

[To observe] [duty of Capt[ain]] [to accom]- [pany and foam]- [ing is style] [omitted]

[Marry ca]- [pitulation] [to defen]- [ce] [Honourable] [Member] [for Staffordshire; at least, with the laws and] [usages of Parliame]- [nt] [Honourable Mem]- [ber for Staffordshire] [attack him in a manner] [not reciprocate. He] [ments of language. If] [for Staffordshire talked] [he would disdain to] answer what [Honourable Member for Staf]- fordshire had *vomited forth*. He saw no reason for yielding in any [respect] to the Honourable.

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to [their Orders].

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette-)

Member for Staffordshire. He was that Honourable Gentleman's *equal in rank, in fortune, and in station.* There was no man who sat on any bench—there was no man who sat in any corner of that House, who was more independent than himself? and the charges made by the Honourable Member for Staffordshire *were rude, wanton, and unfounded,*

This is the true style of Mrs. Slipslop—"As good flesh and blood as you, and have as white a skin. But I should not think for to go to demean myself by retaliating on such a baggage; I disdain such courseness, you b——y b——ch."

Even an exhibition of this nature is not without its use. Surely the House of Commons and the country should learn from it, how utterly blinded and warped lawyers are by their technicalities, and consequently how idle it is to attach any weight to their opinions in objections to reforms. Here was a man who had sat for many years in the House, and who yet could not for his life avoid committing himself to the absurdity of supposing the worst rules of his Courts to govern its proceedings. What can such a judgement be worth—a judgement which is filled with one prejudice, and has therefore no capacity of apprehending facts and inferences the most obvious.—

THE TIMES, MARCH 10.

We stated on Saturday that we were obliged to postpone our Lisbon correspondence from want of room. The same cause now compels us to compress the information which it contained, and that which short we have derived from other sources, into a short summary. The weather had been very tempestuous on the coast of Portugal for some days, but on the 22d it cleared up, and the Royal squadron, with the new REGENT on board, was announced off the bar of the Tagus at 2 o'clock by the firing of the guns of the Castle, and salutes from the ships in the river. Groups of people immediately began to assemble in the principal square, expecting that his Royal Highness would land at the quay by which it is bounded. Others better informed proceeded to Belem, where the Royal squadron anchored, and Don MIGUEL landed at four o'clock. As soon as the signal was given, by the firing of the Castle guns, the troops of the garrison were put under arms, the Royal carriages were ordered to be got ready, and the PRINCESS REGENT, with her younger sister, prepared to proceed to Belem, to receive their brother. By the time the Princesses arrived at the Quay, the *Perola* had come to anchor. Having entered a boat, they rowed to the ship. As soon as they had got alongside, the INFANT sprung into the boat, and embraced his sisters with tears in the presence of the multitude assembled on the quays. The spectators and the troops shouted "Long live the Infant," among the acclamations of loyalty were heard, seditious cries to "Don MIGUEL I., the absolute King." These latter shouts, though numerous and loud, proceeded altogether from the lowest class of the people, whose consciences are easily misled, or whose voices are easily bought, by the priests and privileged orders. The troops showed no disposition to encourage, and took no part in repressing, these seditious cries. No disturbance or confusion of any kind occurred at the disembarkation, and the Prince immediately repaired, with his sisters, in an open carriage, to the Palace of Ajuda, about a mile from the landing-place. The old QUEEN mother, who had refused to accompany her daughters to the public reception of her son, waited for him in the palace, where she has been for some weeks. He immediately repaired to her apartments, and respectfully kissed her hand. The palace, in a short time, was beset with nobility, clergy, military officers, government employes, and the whole mob of courtiers, vying with one another in zeal to do homage to their future Sovereign. The only persons among this crowd to whom his Royal Highness showed any degree of coldness, were Count SUBSERRA, and a Colonel LEMOS, both of whom have been latterly intriguing with the Queen to overthrow the Charter. SUBSERRA had been before personally obnoxious to the Infant, but as his Highness has shown that he has buried his old antipathies to some of the friends of the new institutions, this indication of his continued dislike to the professed enemy of those institutions may be construed into a favourable symptom of his liberal feeling. In the evening the city was illuminated, though not with much novelty of device or splendour of decoration. It was announced by the Court, and indeed generally anticipated by the citizens, that his Royal Highness intended on the 23d to repair to the Cathedral to offer thanks, or to celebrate a *Te Deum*, for his safe arrival. The crowd was consequently greater on that day than on the 22d at his disembarkation. His Royal Highness went in state from the palace of Ajuda to the Cathedral in an open carriage, with his sister the Regent on his right, and his younger sister on his left hand. Along the whole line of procession, he was saluted occasionally as on the previous day with shouts of "Long live Don MIGUEL I.!!" Long live the absolute King?" Neither the Prince nor his sisters took any notice of these ignorant or interested vociferations. In passing the Rua Augusta, they were so loud, and consequently offensive, on one side that the Royal party turned their heads towards the other, in testimony of their disapprobation. One of the privates of the Commercial Corps endeavoured to repress them by attacking a group from which they proceeded, but he himself was dismissed for attempting to excite disturbance. The ceremony at the Cathedral concluded like those of the previous day, without any decided manifestation of political feeling. As his Royal Highness had only been in Lisbon about 24 hours when our accounts were sent off, we have no further intelligence respecting the proceedings of the Government, or of the legislative bodies. The two Chambers had neither settled the ceremonial of their separate attendance upon the new REGENT, nor concerted the time or manner of receiving his oath to the Charter; nor had his Royal Highness announced any decision respecting the persons or the system by which he intended to carry on his Government. It was understood that a total change in the Cabinet was immediately to take place; that the Duke of CADOVAL, the first Peer of Portugal and the nearest relative of the Royal Family, was to be offered the Presidency of the Council; that Count VILLA REAL, who acted with so much energy, and evinced so much talent, in his mission to Spain in 1826, was to be Minister of War; and that the other appointments were to be filled up from among the influential friends of the Charter: but of these arrangements nothing had been finally settled when the packet sailed, on the morning of the 24th ult.

In speaking of the chance of success for the new institutions in Portugal, we have never disguised our conviction, that their stability depended more on the political principles and personal honour of the Prince, than on the general feeling of their utility, or the courage of their declared adherents. That there is a large class (composed chiefly of the commercial body of persons of property in towns, and of the intelligent part of the privileged orders) who support the Charter, nobody, who knows any thing of the state of society in Portugal, can doubt; but this unarmed and scattered force would appear nothing in a struggle against a union of the Court, the church, the army, and the nobility. In that unhappy country, so long subject to arbitrary power, or labouring under ecclesiastical usurpation, parties are so equally balanced, or rather the tenure of opposite factions is felt to be so insecure, that a Prince of acknowledged legitimacy at the head of the Government has for the present the means of deciding whether he shall obey constitutional restraints or reign with absolute authority. Had Don MIGUEL either on his disembarkation at Belem, or on his procession to the Cathedral, shown the slightest disposition to accept the title of "Don MIGUEL I." or of "absolute King," he might, without any regard to the rights of his brother, or any recollection of his oath to the Charter, have put the royal crown, upon his head, amid acclamations of the people and the shouts of the soldiery. A single declaration, a single nod would have decided *for the present*, the fate of the new institutions and the new settlement of the throne. But as the Prince has yet done nothing to excite a doubt of his sincerity, there is still a hope that nothing will be done. Both at Vienna and at London he gave the most positive assurances of his resolution to respect his brothers, and to maintain his brother's system. He repeated those assurances by letter as well as in personal intercourse; he transmitted them to his brother; he caused them several times to be published in Lisbon. Nay, in order to deprive himself of all the pretences with which a usurper generally covers his ambition or dishonesty, by representing his departure from engagements as the crime of his subjects, or the result of necessity, his Royal Highness has announced beforehand, that he will never claim the benefit of such an apology,—that he is certain of being able, if he chooses, to avoid the imposition of an absolute Crown,—and that if the new institutions are overthrown, or Don PEDRO's rights trampled upon, he will be prepared to avow himself the unforced and willing perpetrator of such political offences, in the face of his Allies and Europe. The following is the manner in which the *Lisbon Gazette* announces the arrival of his Royal Highness;—

"LISBON, FEB. 22.

"His Highness the Infant Don Miguel is now happily in the midst of the Portuguese. The 22d of February will be a day of glory in the Lusitanian annals. At two o'clock in the afternoon the artillery of the forts and the Castle of St. George announced the arrival of his Highness at the mouth of the Tagus; and at half past four, his Highness landed at Belem, whence he proceeded to the Palace of Ajuda, in company with his august sisters, and in the midst of the joyful acclamations of the Portuguese on so auspicious an event. Repeated salutes were fired by the forts and the vessels in the harbour. A great number of persons soon went to the Palace to kiss his Highness's hand; and the Corporation of Lisbon also went to pay their respects to him. In the evening there was a general illumination.

"In the Chamber of Deputies the President announced that on account of the arrival of the Infant Don Miguel there would be no sitting for three days."

Among other arrangements for the guidance of the Allied Powers, rendered necessary by the Manifesto of the Porte, is one the importance of which must appear obvious to every one,—viz. a determination of the precise limits of what is to be understood to constitute "Greece," the subject matter of the treaty of July, and the cause of all the present commotion. There are, indeed, some droll stories circulated respecting this matter. It is even alleged, that in drawing the line of demarcation between the territories which should belong to the GRAND SEIGNOR and the Greek people respectively, the negotiators forgot that Greece had ever contained a city called *Athens*! —"the part of *Hamlet* left out," as the old story goes. If this geographical *chef d'œuvre* had been the work of some ignorant soldier, whose recollection of warlike scenes and history had never been burdened with such names as MARATHON, MILTIADES, ALCIBIADES, or PHOCION or had some jealous native of Bœotia got hold of the diplomatic minutes, and expunged from the map of Christian Greece that glorious region which eclipsed every other for ages before as well as after the most learned of his followers of Jesus challenged the proud genius of ancient philosophy to an examination of the spirit of the Gospel, it might not have so much surprised as grieved us to find, that in providing for the liberties of the Greek people, those of Attica had been silently passed over and left to the brutal Turks. But Lord CUDLEY is not a mere soldier, nor a Bœotian; and to him, with Lord ABERDEEN, we leave in trust the guardianship of the soil of Athens.

THE TIMES, MARCH 12.

The Report of the Finance Committee which was laid on the table of the House of Commons on Monday night, is very short: it merely states that "the Committe having discovered that the present "system of Life Annuities is productive of "considerable loss to the public, have felt it their duty to bring the subject immediately before the house." The country, it seems, loses between 7,000*l.* and 8,000*l.* per week by this notable project. The disadvantageous nature of the system was brought before the Government in April last, and was also pointed out in particular to Lord BEXLEY; but up to the moment of this report of the committee, nothing has been done in the way of remedy. It is thought that the statute authorizing this egregious specimen of financial skill will be forthwith repealed.—

THE PUBLIC LEDGER MARCH 12.

The question of peace or war remains still in doubt, & must so remain until communications have been made from the Court of St. Petersburgh to our own Government. In the mean time some *acute* writer in the Foreign Journals is again actively employed in furnishing the world with his comments upon the course of policy likely to be pursued by England at the present important crisis. In making those comments he very graciously condescends to recommend to the British Cabinet "the removal of all doubts, so that no schism may occur in the policy of Europe through the views which the Members of the said Cabinet may take. We, of course do *not* pretend to divine the line of policy to be pursued by England on the subject to which the writer refers; but we *do* know that the British Cabinet will in the line of policy, which it adopts, be guided by that union of sentiment and adherence to the faith of treaties and alliances, which is the best guarantee under any circumstances, for the character of the nation. Whatever may be the intentions of the Russian Government, grounded upon the Manifesto of Turkey, and however much public opinion may be swayed by the idea of Russia having views of aggrandizement beyond the strict letter of the terms of her alliance, yet it would be ungracious to suppose that she would precipitate a measure which would involve such penal consequences as must follow, in the event of a war, without having first ascertained the sentiments of those Powers with whom the Treaty of July was entered into. The relation between the Allied Powers we believe remains precisely the same as previous to the issuing of the manifesto; nor do we see any thing in the Manifesto, to provoke Russia to an abandonment of those priciples upon which alliances, formed upon the assurance of a perfect understanding, should exist. It is not because Turkey has taken a different view of the proceedings of the Allies in respect of the battle of Navarin—perhaps than is strictly justifiable under all circumstances, that therefore Russia is to propel a war, purely with a view which too many of our able politicians are disposed to foster upon that Power. On the contrary, we believe, that if war is to commence, our Government must be put in possession of other sentiments than those which at present are known to be entertained by Russia before the sword is drawn. That every means will be taken to prevent any advance of the Turkish arms into Greece we are prepared to expect, because the Treaty of July expressly provides for the preservation of the rights of humanity. If, therefore, the determination of the Grand Seignior, as it is stated, be to reduce the Greeks to their former allegiance the conditions of the Treaty being the *sine qua non*, upon which the Allies acted, of course England and France are bound in good faith to guarantee the provisions, and we should suppose that Russia would not contravene such a proceeding. Be that as it may, we certainly have no reason to doubt the good faith of Russia, and whatever the views and intentions of that Power are, this at least must ensue, previous to the commencement of hostilities, that the British Government, upon every principle of honour, of good faith, and of perfect confidence, would be apprized of the intended movements. We are prepared for some change of opinions in the Cabinet of Russia, consequent upon the Turkish Manifesto. What those opinions may be of course it would be idle to conjecture; yet it is known that a high degree of excitement exists in both Governments, arising from circumstances, and proximity of situation—The ultimate decision of the Russian Government must be shortly known, both at the Courts of London and Paris. Until it is known, the question of peace or war must remain in abeyance. Conjecture may turn in favour of the alternative; but, we think, the British Government is pledged (unless it is compelled to act from extreme necessity) to endeavour to convince the Grand Seigior that his interests are best preserved by maintaining amicable relations with the Allied Powers. In the mean time the most energetic measures for maintaining the dignity and character of the Parties to the Treaty of July, would possibly induce a different feeling than seems to have actuated the conduct of Turkey hitherto. A few days, must determine the question.

THE GLOBE MARCH.—12.

At the moment when, after thirteen years of peace, the Government appears to have discovered that it is time to attempt to do something to reduce the burthens entailed on us by former wars, any news which makes it at all probable that we shall be involved in a fresh contest must be matter, to say the least, of deep anxiety. We have been reluctant to believe the intelligence that Russia will take any steps which appear to disconnect her from her Allies, or to put the peace of Europe in jeorpardy: but it now appears but too probable that such a step will be taken. Russia, without waiting for the concurrence of her Allies will declare war against Turkey. It is impossible to disguise, however, sanguine our hopes are that peace will be preserved, that such an event does render the renewal of a general war in Europe much less unlikely than before.

Let us look for a moment at the cause of this event. One incitement to the Russians has, no doubt, been the recent violent conduct and language on the part of the Porte; but has not some apprehension of a change of policy on the part of her Allies, contributed to induce Russia to take this step without waiting for their concurrence? Is it not probable that the appearance of a change in the councils of England in particular, at a critical moment, has had a most injurious effect?

The recent change in the ministry of England was hailed as a triumph by the party who had proclaimed that the treaty of the 6th of July was a violation of the law of nations, and that the policy of England was not to execute, but if possible, to evade the compact we had solemnly entered

into with Russia. In the King's speech expressions were studiously introduced—not very objectionable in themselves—not very chargeable with any meaning, but intended to favour the feelings of the party which we have referred to. We do not believe the Government of England has ever had any other intention than to adhere strictly to the treaty; but, under such circumstances, is it to be wondered at, if a foreign power, looking only at the language of the party which believes itself to have triumphed has entertained some doubt on the subject and has stood upon its rights to avenge its own injuries, without waiting for the assistance of an ally which, without being insincere, has at least studied to seem any thing but cordial?

The consequences of this turn of affairs are of course involved in entire uncertainty; for, in addition to the difficulty of calculating, under any circumstances, on the result of a disunion among the great Powers of Europe, we are yet in ignorance of the motives which have led to it. We only hope that the Ministry will not rashly involve the country in if it can be avoided with honour—especially a war for the maintenance in Europe of a barbarous power, which must, sooner or later, fall under the attack of its neighbours, and over which, when fallen, the prevailing reflection will be,—regret that it has endured so long.

An awful responsibility now presses on the Ministers;—it is impossible now to calculate on the evils in which one false step of theirs may plunge the nation.

The Times, March 14.

The communication which we made yesterday to the people of this realm, and which we are to-day under the obligation of confirming and developing more fully, is by far the most important that has been published since the close of the last general war, not even excepting the statements which made known the military occupation of the chief kingdom of the Peninsula by France. Russia has declared, perhaps even commenced—war against Turkey! Of how fearful an import in its consequences may this fact be! And yet let us not be misunderstood: the dread which we entertain is of an undefined nature; it springs rather from our knowledge of the uncertain issue, duration, and extent of all wars, than from any clear foresight of the course and career of the present. Russia is at war with Turkey; but the Turks are no allies of ours. Russia also stands bound to us, and with us, to protect the Greeks; and it is not possible to draw political and territorial lines of demarcation more strong than those which separate Greece from Turkey. Greece, therefore, ought to be safe, though Turkey be invaded. By the treaty also with France and England, Russia stands bound to these Powers to secure and protect the substantive state of Greece as a nation, paying only a certain *reluemage* to the SULTAN (something like a fine on taking up a copyhold). The war which Russia has declared against the Turk, relieves her from the obligation of assuring to him his *reluemage*, whilst it leaves her equally bound with England and France to respect the independence of Greece. This, we believe, is the public law on the subject, in theory; but, alas! when was law ever known to stay the uplifted sword, or to stop the ravages of the conqueror?

It is the breach and contempt of the treaty of Akerman which the Russian EMPEROR proposes to punish; but are there not the allurements of gain, as well as the impulses of resentment, to urge his Imperial Majesty to the enterprise of attacking Turkey? By the Persian war, he gained not only extension of territory, but a sum of money so ample as to do much more than indemnify his exchequer for the expenses of the campaign. This result, so unusual either in war or law, may have given, if not to his Majesty himself, yet at least to his subjects and troops, a taste for the fruits of fighting—a love of foreign land and money, united to the uncontrollable appetite for promotion in the ranks of their own army. The Russian soldiers, indeed, are said to revel by anticipation in the plunder of Constantinople, and the CZAR might find it a difficult task, even if he were desirous, to restrain their impetuosity or cool their ardour.

In contemplating, which we do with pain, the probabilities, or at least chances, that the war may be extended beyond its objects, Austria of course offers herself to our notice, professed She is, we learn, in the utmost alarm: and Prince METTERNICH!—but lately married! The Prince is we are assured, almost out of his mind? Alas, for Prince METTERNICH, but lately married, and now almost out of his mind? How heartily could we laugh at the perplexity of this man, if the cause of it were not such as might, in their consequences, affect not only Austria, but all Europe?

It is said that England is to remonstrate vigorously against this aggression or attack by Russia upon Turkey, and means even to take as formidable an attitude as she can in the Morea and the Archipelago. Both England and France have a right to demand explanations and assurances; and they probably will be given without much difficulty. The value which we put upon them will be somewhere different to the preceding remarks. Without meaning to impute bad faith to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, we will assert that it cannot engage previously for the extent or duration of the war which is now about commencing. To use the most familiar language, Russia "may mean fair, and speak fair;" but she cannot control events She is said to have always twenty-five justifiable causes of war against Turkey, so that she will probably make out a fair case in her proclamation, the existence of which Prince LIEVEN has announced to our Government. The Russian army is already in motion; this month and the next being the most favourable, for the march of invading forces, on account of the first shoot of the herbage which will greatly assist in the support of the cavalry.

We have about 8,000 men, we believe, in the Ionian Islands, at Malta, and Gibraltar; and the troops in Portugal might, it is said, be rendered available. But to what purpose? We certainly are not going to support Turkey against Russia; nor has Russia any need of our aid against Turkey. The cause of the war has no connexion with the Greek question: it is a cause which exists purely between Russia and Turkey; and when the declaration of the former Power is published, we shall see what the strength of her case is. We have only to take energetic measures to enforce the Treaty of London. But in the mean time we have strong reason for believing,—and we wish that particular attention should be paid to the circumstance,—that Turkey, notwithstanding the blustering tone of her late manifesto, has begun to feel some qualms respecting her situation, and probably wishes that she had not listened to that advice which induced her foolishly to suppose that the alliance for the liberation of Greece was only a rope of sand.

It is very probable that we shall have more facts to communicate before the morning breaks, but we wish the public distinctly to understand that our last intelligence convinces us that Turkey begins to fear, and wishes peace. Whatever we may have to add will relate merely to a more explicit notice of the terms of the Russian proclamation.

The Courier, March 14.

There was a report this morning that accounts had been received by Government of the Russian armies having passed the Pruth. They were expected to pass between the 1st and 7th of this month; but no accounts of such an event having taken place have been received either by our Government, or by the Austrian or Russian Ambassadors: but there can hardly be a doubt of their having crossed the Pruth by this time. Another report was, that Mr. STRATFORD CANNING had set off this morning for Petersburgh. This is not true.

Russia considers herself at war with Turkey on her own account, the Porte having given her a separate cause for war, which in her opinion has rendered it unnecessary for her to consult her Allies, that alliance being strictly confined to the affairs of Greece. The Russian policy proceeds always upon this principle—that upon points in which her own honour is concerned she takes counsel only from herself. She complains that the Treaty of Akerman has not been fulfilled by Turkey; she accuses Turkey of having instigated Persia to make war upon her; she alludes to the manner in which Turkey has conducted herself with respect to the Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia; she instances some commercial vexations experienced by Russian ships in the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. All the grounds of war which she enumerates are Russian grounds, and it belongs only to herself to do herself justice. But the conduct of Turkey with regard to Persia is the prominent grievance.

But whilst a sense of what is due to her own honour and dignity has made her have recourse to arms against Turkey, single-handed, she yet considers herself as the Ally of this Country and France, for the pacification of Greece. The public will hence see that the question is a complicated one; though it has not been rendered so by us. Let us review the position in which the different Powers are placed at the present moment, with regard to each other—and first Russia.

Russia, down to the period of the issuing the Ottoman Manifesto, urged no separate complaints against Turkey. She made common cause with France and England to arrange the affairs of Greece. The Ottoman Manifesto is published, and Russia conceiving herself to be separately insulted and defied, resolves to redress her own wrongs separately. She is therefore in alliance and she is not—that is, as far as relates to Greece; she is not, as far as relates to herself and Turkey.

Great Britain remains an ally of France and Russia, for the purpose of emancipating Greece. She does not enter into the contest between Russia and Turkey, which is a contest upon grounds relating exclusively to those two countries. She is not an ally of Turkey—she is not the enemy of Turkey—but she "is penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary struggle" which has been so long carried on between the Greek provinces and Turkey.

France occupies precisely the same position and the same ground as this country.

The actual existence of war between Russia and Turkey (assuming this to be the fact) makes the question more complicated, and imposes both upon the Cabinets of Paris and London the necessity, not of changing, but at least of reconsidering the policy which this new state of affairs renders necessary. Some persons contend that neither of them is called upon to abandon the principle of arranging the affairs of Greece—which arrangement seems to be called for by every consideration, whatever may be the fate of the war between Russia and Turkey. The means of effecting the object are within their power:—and, however violent the opposition of the Porte may be at the present moment, the pressure of the war with Russia may induce her to accede to the conditions of the Allies. But other persons ask, will France and Great Britain deem it more prudent to defer operations against Greece?

These are considerations which require the maturest deliberation. Perhaps the Cabinet of London was never placed in a more delicate situation. Neither France nor Great Britain desire war. On the contrary, their great wish and, want are to preserve peace; and without saying that Russia has not a good ground for war, they may still admit that the destruction of the European Power of Turkey cannot be desired by either of them.

If peace can be preserved by both Powers, with honour, it will be preserved; and war, reluctantly entered into at any rate, will not be undertaken until it is clear, to every man's conviction, that it could not be avoided.

The Morning Chronicle, March 14.

Our readers must have perceived, from what has fallen occasionally from more than one Member of the Finance Committee in the House, that the Ministerial Members of the Committee are cordially co-operating with the others, in their endeavours to discover the means of reducing the expenditure with the least detriment to the public service. Mr. BARING said, on Wednesday night, "that everything had been hitherto submitted to the Finance Committee, on the part of Government, with a degree of candour and fairness which warranted an expectation that they would do their duty to the House and the Country."

On one subject, we understand, Ministers have met the wishes of the Committee in the most praiseworthy manner—the management of our Colonies. If it had been our object to discover the means of causing the greatest possible injury to our Colonies at the greatest possible expence to ourselves, we could not easily have hit on a more efficacious system for that purpose than that on which we have hitherto acted. We have expended large sums in them, not on their improvement, but in order to prevent their improvement. We have assumed, in the first place, either that they would throw off their allegiance, or that some other Power would take them from us, and that, therefore, it was necessary to have establishments to controul the natives in their operations, which controul could not of course exist without ruin, which controul could not of course exist without retarding the progress of comerce and industry, and consequently creating discontent, and perpetuating the pretext for the continuance of this vicious system. It seems to be now pretty generally allowed, that the best way of securing the allegiance of Colonies is, to make it their interest to wish the continuance of the connection; and if it be unnecessary to keep up establishments to countroul the Colonists themselves, it is still more unnecessary to keep them up to guard against the attempts of other States. In the late war with the United States, we were chiefly indebted for the defence of Canada to the Colonists themselves, and at all events, the naval resources of this country will always enable us, if an enemy should succeed in wresting any of our foreign possessions from us, to [illegible] much less expence than that of insuring it against every possible accident.

The burden of governing the Colonies should in all cases be thrown on the Colonists themselves. This would at once be a cure for almost all abuses in them. To induce the Colonists to bear the expences of their own Government, they must have the controul of these expences; and this they can only exert through a Legislature really representing them. At present we send them Viceroys, mighty men with lofty views, who have to be surrounded by favourites, flatterers, &c. whom they can only please by installing them in offices yielding handsome incomes. These mighty men are quite above consulting the Colonists, and in those possessions in which there are Legislatures, they expect that all their plans should be blindly approved of. In order to effect this, the money of this country is lavished in jobs of various kinds. The Governors and their favourites know right well that they have nothing to fear from the Government at home, or Parliament, it being utterly impossible for either to investigate the circumstances of disputes which take place at such a distance. The determination to make every Colony defray the expences of its own administration, will at once put an end to favouritism and misgovernment. A Colony can hardly ever be so poor that it cannot support the expenditure really necessary for its administration. Its establishments will naturally adapt themselves to its actual exigencies, instead of corresponding to the exaggerated notions of men accustomed to the profusion of this luxurious country. We may safely trust Colonial Legislatures when they have no money at their disposal but what is raised in the Colonies themselves.

We believe notions, not differing essentially from the above, are prevalent in the Committee, and appear to have the sanction of the Ministerial Members. We rejoice that such is the case; for the interference with the Local Administration of Colonies has been the source of numberless evils, both to us and our distant possessions. How New England been administered by a Lord CHARLES backed by a powerful Aristocracy, with the taxation of this country at its command, instead of being abandoned in a great measure to itself, how different would have been the fortunes of the Western World at this day.

Speaking of Colonies, when are we to blot Ireland from the list? Why should the farce be kept up, in times of financial distress like the present, of a Lord Lieutenant and his Court? What difference is there in these days of easy communication between Dublin, Edinburgh, York, or Bristol? An Irish Secretary too forsooth, as if there were any mystery in the management of Ireland, more than in the management of the Isle of Man. The whole is a vile pretext for obtaining public money. If Ireland requires to be coerced, and the Home Secretary has already too much on his hands to give the necessary orders, let another Under Secretary be created for Ireland, who can receive Reports from the different counties, and act accordingly. We trust the Finance Committee will free us from the curse of having a separate Government for Ireland.

The Examiner, March [illegible].

Never since the conclusion of the late war has foreign news been received of more importance, than that which has reached town within the last few days. With the headlong folly that is possibly one of the strongest arguments for the fatalism which is a tenet so prevalent in his creed, the infatuated Sultan has drawn upon himself that direct war on the part of Russia, which, as regards Great Britain and France, it was the primary object of the Treaty of London to prevent. The causes assigned by the Russian Declaration, are numerous breaches of the Treaty of Akerman—which unhappily the late absurd manifesto of the Turkish government virtually acknowledges—and the successful attempt of Turkey to provoke the recent hostilities between Russia and Persia. Ample satisfaction is claimed for these infractions before the sword will be laid down, and it is also explicitly intimated that the orthodox Turk must pay the expenses of his own chastisement in the same manner as the heretic Persian. As respects Greece, the late treaty is to be carried into effect jointly, or separately, as the other contracting parties may think best; on the other hand, the Russian war is held to be exclusively a national affair, and consequently entirely a separate consideration.

That a powerful and triumphant country like Russia, should [illegible] in the face of so much ridiculous provocation, is any thing but wonderful; nor can we perceive that the other powers of Europe [illegible] interfering in a warlike way to protect a [illegible] which might be so blindly mistaken in [illegible] instance, or until some punishment [illegible] inflicted which may be adequate to the [illegible] which provoked it. A league might [illegible] to avert more dangerous consequences, but how far in such a stage, interference would prove effective, may be seriously doubted. It must be confessed that a [illegible] is formed [illegible] circumstances [illegible] will not be for every day policy to assist. It appears to us, that if the Turks are ultimately to be driven out of Europe, all the leading powers had better take a share in the enterprise, and adopt some plan in reference to the recovered countries which would prevent the undue aggrandizement of any [illegible] much easier [illegible] than to [illegible] how they can be prevented, [illegible] the present complexity of affairs in the east of Europe, the natural tendency of [illegible] towards hostilities with Turkey, and the ultimate conduct of the [illegible] is the most difficult thing in the world to anticipate rightly on any theory. At all events we presume that the independence of Greece will be effected; which country, but for the abused treaty of London, might now stand a fair chance of being numbered among the provinces of Russia. It is asserted in private letters that the Porte is at length beginning to show symptoms of uneasiness and alarm, that is to say, when [illegible] impossible for it to repair the mischief produced by its rashness. Austria is also said to be in great consternation at the decided turn which affairs have taken, and with reason, for the hollow machinery of Prince [illegible] evidently at fault, and other oppressed people besides the Greeks may, in the chapter of changes produced by extensive war, claim something like a renovated existence in Europe.

MR. PEEL'S REMUNERATION.

The Gazette of Tuesday announced the appointment of a new Board of Commissioners for India; and amongst the junior members of whom salaries of £1,500 per annum are allotted, is Mr. Lawrence Peel, a younger brother of Mr. Sec. Peel. In the recent arrangements in the family of Mr. Sec. Peel, already one of the wealthiest in the kingdom from commercial pursuits, has been provided for in a manner almost unprecedented.

Right Hon. R. Peel, as Secretary of State - - - (per ann.)	£5,000

Mr. W. Peel, as Under Secretary of State	£2,000
Mr. L. Peel, as a Commissioner for the Affairs of India	1,500
Mr. Dawson, their brother-in-law, as Secretary of the Treasury	4,000
Total (per ann.)	£12,500

Besides the following appointments held by their immediate followers:—

Mr. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer (per ann.)	5,000
Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Peel's private tutor	4,000

Lieut.-Col. Peel, another younger brother, and Sir W. Floyd, Mrs. Peel's brother, lieut.-cols. in the army; although never in service.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS OR SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

THIRD SERIES.

COUSIN WILLIAM.

CHAPTER V.

(Concluded)

"Well, William," said the old gentlemen, "what to be done now?"

"Done!" exclaimed William, "I'll call out the old lord, and carry off the young lady."

"Neither the one nor the other, as I take it," said his father. "The vindication of folly or vice by the sword can only add to the foregone fault; and with respect to carrying off Lady Anne—"

"It is as easy, Sir," interrupted William, as writing her a letter. I believe, indeed, *that* to be all which is necessary to make the arrangement and lay the plan; she is devoted to me, and it is merely a *ruse* of this proud lord, who wishes to sell his niece for a coronet, and has ever set his face against the match: but I flatter myself I know the sex, opposition to the desire of her heart will only strengthen it, and thwarting Lady Anne is the surest mode of throwing her into my arms."

"William, I am afraid you are too sanguine and too secure, in your scientific view of female character," said Morley: "with a young, artless, unsuspecting girl, the deliberate plottings and designs of a man of the world may succeed, and generally will: but with Lady Anne, it is wholly different: she is no child."

"Not she," said William—with an expression of countenance which defies description. "She is of high blood," continued Morley—"accustomed to hear the voice of respect and obedience; controul is with her habitual, and however she may love, her pride will always regulate her passion; and now that her dignity is outraged and personal feelings wounded, the power of her affection I fear is inadequate to your restoration to her favour."

"I'll lay my life," said William—"that she has been forced into permitting this game to be played, and I'll stake any sum that I——"

Here the daring protestation of the lady-killer were checked by the sudden stopping of the carriage in the gateway of the Dunbarry Arms, a small and by no means comfortable looking public house.

"Horses on—first and second turn out!"—was heard to ring through the yard—but, alas! no responsive sound proclaimed the horses near.

"Very sorry Sir," said the landlord, approaching the carriage, "we have no horses."

"What's to be done?" said Morley the elder.

"When can we get on?" would Morley the younger.

"I really can't say, Sir," said the innkeeper, "if you like, the boys can take you on to Duxworth, six miles farther, where you will perhaps get horses on."

"No! we can't," said the wheeler boy, surlily—having taken his cue from the servants at the Castle, who having been accurately prepared for the reception to be given to the Morleys, in case they should arrive, had spread, not only about the neighbourhood, but even to the drivers, the melancholy affair of my Lady Anne's lover."

"Where do the gentlemen come from?" said the innkeeper softly, to the wheeler boy, with a look of amazement at this unqualified incivility.

"The Castle," said the boy and leaning forward, whispered something in the landlord's ear, which his knowledge of heraldry had not conveyed to his mind, even after having inspected the crests on the carriage.

"Oh!" said the innkeeper, and returning to the window, that important personage added—"We can't forward you at present, Sir, these *lads must* take back their horses."

"Why not take us back with them said?" Morley, "the stage is but a short one."

"We can't do that Sir," said the wheeler boy, in a tone which implied—we won't.

"No Sir," said the landlord, "they *can't* do that," in a tone which implied that they should not; for as the reader may easily guess, "mine host" of the Dunbarry Arms had a double reason for detaining the visitors; first because he chose, out of respect of his lord and landlord, not to accommodate them with horses; and, secondly, because, out of regard to himself, he determined to accommodate them with board and lodging, for the night at least.

"What's to be done?" said William to his father.

"Will you please to alight, Sir;" said the landlord.

"We *must*, I suppose," said the older Morley.

"What an infernal bore this is," said William Morley, in an under tone, "not only to be defeated, but taken prisoners: however, we may turn it to account; open the door."

And accordingly, amidst the ringing of cracked bells, and scufflings along passages, and sundry and incidental noises, the vanquished dandy, and his mortified sire, were ushered into the best room in the house.

The floor was sanded, and the fire place decorated with a huge beaupot; two triangular armed chairs, with black leathern seats, were placed for the repose of the travellers; and against the walls were pendent, framed and glazed, Howard's Visit to the Captives in Goal, and as a companion, the Youth restored by the Humane Society: over the chimney appeared the Reverend Mr. Peters's impious print of a pious family ascending to heaven like a flight of sky-rockets; and in either recess a pinky-brown oval engraving of Love and Marriage: the former judiciously typified by a conversation, on a hard, damp, dirty bank, between a youth in a large hat, wearing also a ruff, tight silk pantaloons, with puffed hose and slashes, bearing in his hand a shepherd's crook, closely resembling a billiard mace; and a young lady, with her hair profusely thick and long, whose hat had fallen behind her head and of whose hands one was clasped by the swain, and the other enveloped in a very small basket, containing eggs—by which doubtlessly was intended some pretty allegorical allusion yet undiscovered.

"Marriage," in the other recess was personified by a couple (perhaps the same as in the companion), seated on another hard dirty bank, the flapping hats and slashed breeches being most religiously preserved as the costume; but on the knee of the lady sat a "pledge," of about four years old, its hands clasped in the act of supplication, the father standing over the mother playing interestingly with one of her curls; on the fore-ground was another little basket, in which were represented a couple of doves quarrelling for a straw, illustrative no doubt of conjugal affection.

Such decorations, so applicable to the occasion, so suited to the present temper of their minds, could not fail to be *pleasant* to the eyes of the two Morley's; the elder of whom, however, in the midst of his mortifications, felt a serious appeal from nature with respect to eating, and being sufficiently worldly to want his dinner, (and never let Lord Lovat's last hearty breakfast of minced veal be forgotten,) his first inquiry of the landlord was touching the state of the commissariat; when lo and behold, there was nothing in the larder, but the remains of a cold boiled loin of mutton.—There was bacon in the house, but——

Suffice it then to say, that the standing make-shift dish was ordered, and a roast fowl, with egg-sauce, to follow mutton cutlets, was speedily prepared, during all which preparations the father and son (perpetually interrupted by them) maintained perfect silence on the important subject of their present distress—either of them ruminating and pondering in his mind what measure it would be best next to take.

The meal served, the absence of claret from the cellar of the Dunbarry Arms gave the next cause to sorrow: Lisbon and Port were all the hostelry could boast; and indeed on a day in which all miseries appeared to combine, it was but right and fitting that the minor adjuncts should keep their due degree of torment.

"Well," said Morley, after the *servants* had disappeared and they were at length alone, "here we are, Sir; and here likely to be till the morning: is there any thing to be done? Can we, as I at first fancied, turn this delay to good account? My idea of the thing is simply this: as I have already said, I think, that Anne is not the real mover in this affair. I am convinced that if I saw her—if I had ten minutes conversation with her, I should overcome all her anger: women they say have but one tongue wherewith to chide, and two eyes wherewith to forgive."

"You can't say *that* of Lady Anne, William," said his father. "You seem to have forgotten her imperfections already—I fear your attempt at an interview, I apprehend that now, under the present influence and the irritation of offended personal pride, its results would be useless."

"Nothing venture, nothing have," said William. "Shall I try?"

"Take your own way," said Morley. "To *me*, as I need not tell you, the discomfiture of the affair is nearly allied to ruin; I have no chance but taking the old road, either to America, the Isle of Man, or some other similar watering place; and to you the consequences——"

"Must be destructive," said William. "What an egregious fool I have made of myself—if I had but kept my feelings snug until the thing was settled, all might have been well. Suppose I go to the Castle, request to see Lord Dunbarry; tell him my object—an interview with Lady Anne."

"I presume he would refuse it," said Morley.

"But why should he?" said William; "he has in fact a controul over her; but in law none; he has no right to answer for her—no power whatever to hinder her from——"

"Suppose, William," said the old gentleman, "you were to *write* your request to Lord Dunbarry; let Dutton take it, and desire an answer; I think a renewal of your visit would be indelicate under the circumstances; and might lead to disagreeable results and needless exposures: write to him, explain the real causes of our accidental delay here, and your anxiety to avail yourself of the opportunity, so strangely afforded, of endeavouring to restore yourself to the favour of Lady Anne."

"It shall be done," said William; "the idea is a good one, Sir; it shall be acted upon instantly."

And up he started: in two minutes his writing case was prepared, and in less than ten a note, all courtesy and civility, expressive of the wish nearest the heart which was entirely devoted to his niece; folded and sealed, and addressed to the Earl of Dunbarry.

Dutton being duly summoned to the presence, received his instructions, and was immediately dispatched to the Paradise whence his master and his master's father had so recently been driven, and both their hearts began to beat with renewed hope and expectation.

Soon after the departure of this faithful envoy, the ears of the anxious travellers were assailed by noises proceeding from the adjoining room, separated only from the one which they occupied, by a thin partition. The murmuring of voices, "the busy hum of men," the moving of chairs, the jingling of glasses, and demands from two or three individuals for "rum and water," "punch," "hot brandy and water," "port wine," hollands," &c. announced the "gathering" of some community; while, to the horror and dismay of the double-fronted Philander and his parent, the fumes of tabacco soon "infected all the ambient air."

But bad as *this* was, worse remained behind: the party increased in strength and numbers, and with its importance increased also the noise; muttered jests and mumbled anecdotes, inaudible or indistinct to the travellers, were hailed with laughter loud and long, until as the spirits of the party mounted proportionably to the quantity of spirits which they demolished, their observations and jokes became nearly as loud as the mirth they occasioned, so that Morley and his father had the satisfaction, like ladies over the ventilator, of hearing the debate; "unsought, unseen."

"Heard of the affair at the Castle, Mr. Stevenson?" said Mr. Roberts.

"Kicking out my lady's sweetheart you mean, Mr. Roberts," said Mr. Stevenson.

"Just served him right, Sir Why, lord, Mr. Roberts, he never cared any more about her ladyship than you or I——"

"It is true, Mr. Stevenson," said another voice, "that my Lord really kicked him out?"

"Knocked him down with a poker, Sir," said Stevenson, who was a man generally looked up to as an oracle; "and the servants kicked him out afterwards."

"Why he won't stand that," growled a third; "he's a sojer officer an't he—won't he make my Lord fight?"

"Lieutenant Bumptious," said Stevenson, addressing the last speaker, "you naval men are over punctilious—do *you* think that my lord would go out to fight with a whipper-snapper half pay *insign*?"

"*Insign*, or no *insign*," said the lieutenant; "I tell *you* what, Sir—but my Lord ought to go. I am on the half pay of his Majesty's navy it is true; what of that?—I rank with a captain in the army; and this lubber you say is but an insign; yet so long as I have the honour to wear his Majesty's uniform, I am as good as any lord in the land; and as for a poker—"

"I don't quite believe the poker," said Mr. Roberts—"I am sure Mr. Stevenson *you* do, but I think for once you must be misinformed."

"How else did he get the two black eyes, Mr. Roberts?" said Mr. Stevenson—"I know *that* for a fact."

"Well," said the lieutenant, "poker or no poker, whatever he gets he deserves; to sham love for that poor dear one-eyed cretur of a woman, for the sake of her money, is both a shame and a sin."

"I think," said somebody in a small shrill voice, "it is a statutable crime; obtaining money under false pretences—that's my idea of the thing."

The laugh which followed this uncommonly pithy *dictum* of Mr. Fang, the attorney, lasted until the landlord again made his appearance.

"Pubs," said one of the party, "did *you* hear about his lordship's licking my lady Anne's sweetheart with a poker?"

The answer was quite inaudible in "the gallery;" but after that period the whole conversation was carried on in an under tone; the even muttering of the speakers only occasionally varied by bursts of laughter; it being evident that the proximity of the parties most interested, had been at that moment communicated to the society by the landlord.

Morley and his son believed they had at this period reached the acme of discomfort; but they were yet doomed to an increase of misery, by the universal approbation which followed a call upon Mr. Stevenson for a song with which he most obligingly complied; and having favoured his friends with the "Bay of Biscay O!" called upon Mr. Roberts, who with equal kindness gave tongue to the "Beggar Girl;" in the middle of which pathetic ballad, Dutton arrived from the Castle with a letter from the Earl, addressed to William.

As every inquiry had already been made as to the practicability of changing their room, and as it had been declared the only unoccupied apartment, it became absolutely necessary to wait until the conclusion of Mr. Roberts' performance before the important communication could be taken fairly into consideration.

William, however, had, previously to the termination of Mr. Roberts' song, ascertained his fate; and as soon as Dutton quitted the room, handed the following decisive documents to his father. The first was a note from the Earl, couched in the following terms.

"The Earl of Dunbarry feels great pain in being compelled to continue a correspondence which he had considered as terminated. The Earl, anxious to convince Mr. William Morley that the decision at which Lady Anne Seward arrived two days since, was not the result of any influence or advice of his, submitted, as Mr. Morley desired, his note to her ladyship; and having the honour now to enclose her ladyship's reply, has only to request that this communication may, as indeed it *must*, conclude the correspondence between Mr. Morley and her ladyship's family.

"Saltaith, half past nine, Thursday Evening."

Cold and stiff and formal as this was, it was nothing (when their former intimacy is considered) in comparison with the following reply of the Lady Anne.

"Lady Anne Seward, desirous that Mr. Morley should be convinced, not only of her perfect sense of his general character, and his conduct in particular towards *herself*, begs him to understand that the determination, which at *her* request has been communicated to him by her uncle, the Earl of Dunbarry, is purely and entirely *her own*; uninfluenced and uncontrouled by any human being; or by any consideration, except a sense of her own dignity, and of the total want of delicacy and propriety on the part of Mr. Morley.

"Lest Mr. Morley should imagine it necessary either to palliate his past conduct or endeavour to counteract its effect upon her, Lady Anne begs to say, that any future communication from him will be returned unopened."

The hopes which the vain and daring Morley had still cherished in his self-confidence in the powers of soothing and conciliating, the anticipations founded upon woman's weakness, and the smouldering passion which she who once has loved for ever feels, were all at one fell swoop destroyed by the stiff formal reply of the Earl and the cold repulse of his niece.

"C'est une affaire finie," said old Morley.

"Yes, Sir," said William, folding up the letters. "I think it is settled now; what a fool I was——"

"Retrospection, William is idleness," said his father—"it is clear that the matter is terminated; and knowing what we know, something for future must be rapidly suggested: this discomfiture will soon get wind; those expectants who have been soothed and kept off by the anticipation of your marriage will be hurried on and irritated—you are yourself more deeply involved than even before the affair was agitated; and as for myself I am convinced that nothing but expatriation can secure my personal liberty."

"That or Parliament?" said William interrogatively.

"As to Parliament," replied Morley, "in the present state of my purse and politics, I have no great chance: those of our party who *would* strengthen the cause by the gratuitous introduction of their friends into the House of Commons, unfortunately prefer the pickings of private patronage to the general welfare of the state; besides, I feel no inclination to try my luck that way—political servitude is not to my taste; and although the air I am destined hereafter to breathe may not be that which I first drew, I shall inhale it more freely than I could that even of my native land, while conscious of constraint. That I feel the peculiarity of my situation deeply I cannot deny, but I confess in the midst of my vexations, the reflection that perhaps you have escaped a life of splendid misery, which you were willing to lead, for my sake in some degree is consolatory."

"But, Sir," said William, looking at his father, down whose cheeks even tears were trickling, "ruin to *me* is equally inevitable, involved as I am as I said before, more particularly involved by the expences incidental to the marriage. I have nothing for it but to exchange from the Guards into some regiment of the line abroad, and so cut my way with my sword."

"It is indeed a wreck to all our hopes and fortunes," said old Morley.

Just at this juncture Mr. Stevenson began Colman's song, of "Lodgings to Let," in a stentorian voice in the next room.

"Confound this noise," said old Morley, "is there no escaping this most unseasonable mirth; ring the bell—let us get into some other place, if possible."

The bell rang, the landlord appeared.

"Is there *now* no other room disengaged?" said William.

"Not at present, Sir," said the landlord, "The Sons will break up at twelve, Sir, and after that we shall be more quiet up stairs."

"The Sons! who the devil are the Sons, Sir?" said old Morley.

"The Sons of Momus, Sir,—the gentlemen in the next room," said Tubs: "they only meet once a fortnight, Sir."

"That ever *this* should be the day," moaned Morley, "that we should be doomed to sit in the next room to a set of fellows, who find pleasure in eating tough beef-steaks, drinking punch and port wine, and smoking tabacco."

"Why that, Sir," said Tubs, "is merely the recreation—it is a sort of election club, constantly kept up, where the bettermost people contrive to mix with the funny fellows of the place upon easy terms, and so carry on their political matters under the guise of good fellowship. I'm told there's just such a club in London only on a larger scale, Sir."

"When do you expect your horses back?"

"Horses, Sir!" said the landlord. "*My* horses, Sir?—oh the horses have been in, long and long ago."

"When can we get on then?" said old Morley.

"Get on, Sir," said Tubs—"do you wish to go on to-night, Sir?"

"To-night!" exclaimed the old gentleman. "This instant, if possible."

"Dear me," said Tubs: "only think—now, dear me, I have got your bed-rooms ready, and——"

"Can we go on?" said William.

"Why, Sir—if you like, but—the beds——"

"Here, Sir," said old Morley; "desire my servant to pay for all the beds in the house—charge what you pleased.

"No, Sir," interrupted Tubs—I don't want to charge more than my due: my Lord, Sir, who is the best man and the best landlord in the kingdom, who is a father to us all, God bless him——"

"Well, Sir" said Morley, "what of him—what has Lord Dunbarry to do with your charges?"

"A great deal, Sir," said the indignant host. "His lordship, and his kind, good, charitable neiece, Lady Anne——"

"Confound the fellow," said William "we don't want to hear your praises and opinions—charge what you please for the beds."

"No, Sir, I won't," said Tubs—"I shall only change half a crown each, and if you will only ask his lordship——"

"There, there, my good friend," said Morley, "we are not disputing your honesty, we need no reference: all I meant to say was, that we were quite ready to pay for any trouble we had given, so that we could but get on; therefore order the horses, and make your own charge."

"All I mean is"—said Tubs——"

"We understand," said William: "order out the horses."

Saying which, half bowing and half pushing Mr. Tubs out of the room, he dispatched him to further the preparation for their departure.

"I'll give you a toast, Mr. President." said one of the Sons in the next room.

"An universal hammering upon the the table with glasses followed this speech—attended with cries of "Bravo!"—"Hear!"—"Chair"—and other conventional terms of conviviality. "Here's my Lady Anne's good health; long life to her—and bad luck to all fortune-hunters, with three times three."

"Shouts followed the toast, and the roars of laughter which succeeded were ill concealed by the renewed hammerings on the festive board.

"That's pleasant, Sir," said William to his father.

"Very agreeable, indeed" said his father "that was done on purpose, William."

"What shall I do?" said William.

"Affect not to have heard it," said his father, "the less *eclat* here I think the better."

The toast was shortly followed by a song, at the conclusion of which the carriage was announced in readiness; the necessary financial arrangements having been previously concluded by Dutton, nothing remained but to step into it, and depart; which the discomfited father and son accordingly did, amidst the equivocal civilities of landlord and the unequivocal mirth of the "Sons," who no sooner ascertained that the strangers were (to use the phrase of Lieutenant Bumptious) "under way," than they expressed their satisfaction at the event by unbounded shouts of joy, which rang in the ears of those for whose special mortification they were intended: even until they had passed the Castle gates and reached the second milestone from the Dunbarry Arms.

(To be Continued.)

The late LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALAN, CAMERON, K.C.B, Colonel of the 79th, or Cameronian Highlanders.

(From a Correspondent.)

Among the military men who have distinguished themselves during the last half century, perhaps few individuals have equalled the late Sir Alan Cameron in bravery and energetic zeal.

By birth a Highlander,—in heart and soul a true one,—in form and frame the bold and manly mountaineer,—he early acquired considerable influence in his native glens.

Ardent and persevering in whatever he undertook, when the American war began he devoted himself enthusiastically in his country's cause. Unfortunately, however, when on detached service, he was taken prisoner of war, and immured vindictively, for nearly two years, in the common gaol of Philadelphia, under the plea that he had been engaged in exciting the native tribes in favour of Great Britain. In attempting to escape from a confinement so much at variance with the usages of war, Sir Alan had both his ancles broken and shattered, and he never perfectly recovered from the painful effects of those injuries.

Sir Alan was subsequently placed upon half-pay, as a provincial officer.

Roused by the alarms and dangers of 1793, Sir Alan Cameron, principally by his personal influence over the minds of Highlanders, in little more than three months patriotically raised the 79th, or Cameronian Highlanders.

In accomplishing this, no burden was thrown upon the public. Sir Alan Cameron defrayed the whole expense out of his own private funds; no bounty money whatever having been drawn from Government; his officers also were taken from the half-pay list, nor was any promotion upon that occasion allowed.

In August, 1793, Sir Alan was appointed Major-Commandant of this his clan regiment; and in January, 1794, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the same. At the head of his regiment, during the latter year, he joined the army in the Netherlands, under the late Duke of York.

In 1795 Sir Alan proceeded to the West Indies, then powerfully menaced. Very severe losses were there sustained by his regiment, and the brave soldier had the mortification of seeing the remnant of his corps draughted chiefly into the 42d Regiment. Sir Alan, therefore, returned home. So sensible, however, was his late Royal Highnes of the value of his services, that he was immediately commissioned to raise the Cameronian Highlanders anew, which, by unceasing exertion, and considerable pecuniary sacrifices, he proudly accomplished in little more than six months, notwithstanding the advanced period of the war.

In 1799 Sir Alan again served with his regiment on the Continent, under his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, whom he ever proudly considered as his best benefactor.

In the battle of Bergen-op-Zoon, Sir Alan was twice severely wounded.

In 1800 Sir Alan Cameron served in the expeditions to Ferrol, Cadiz, &c.; and, in 1801, at the head of his brave men, he shared the dangers and glories of Alexandria, and endured the hardships and perils of the Egyptian campaign.

In 1804 Sir Alan and officers of his regiment, in the course of only a few months, and solely by recruiting, raised a strong 2d battalion of 800 rank and file, for general service. He was rewarded, in consequence, with the rank of Colonel, on the 1st of January, 1805

In the descent upon Zealand, Sir Alan, by order of Lord Cathcart, took military possession of Copenhagen, at the head of the flank companies of the army.

In 1808, Sir Alan acompanied his gallant countryman, Sir John Moore, as Brigadier-General, on the expedition to Sweden; and in 1808, to the Peninsula. Advancing from Portugal with reinforcements, he was placed in a most critical situation by the sudden and unexpected retreat to Corunna: nevertheless, he succeeded, undergoing great fatigue and enduring great privation, in marching his force, which had been considerably augmented on its route by convalescents and stragglers, in safety to Lisbon. This very force is generally considered very materially to have assisted the Duke of Wellington in the successful attack which his Grace soon afterwards made upon Soult, at Oporto.

At the battle of Talavera, Sir Alan had two horses shot under him, when he took post by the colours of one of the regiments of his brigade; and throughout that arduous and eventful day never, indeed, were energy and gallantry more conspicuously and effectively displayed.

The action at Busaco was the last in which Sir Alan Cameron was engaged. He commanded a brigade, in which his own regiment, present with him, bore also a part: extreme ill health then compelled him to retire from the active service of his country for ever.

On the 25th of July, 1810, Sir Alan was appointed a Major-General; after the peace, a K.C.B.; and on the 12th of August, 1819, he was made a Lieutenant-General.

A great sufferer in body from severe infirmities, contracted by continued exposures and fatigues on service, Sir Alan nevertheless lived to an advanced age. But he was doomed to see his family drop around him—his youngest son, when his aide-de-camp, early in the Peninsular campaign, from privations and fatigues,—his eldest, when gallantly leading on the immediate advance of the British army at Fuentes d'Onor,—his nephew and his orphan grandson, both of whom perished from the baneful effects of West Indian service; the former was he who, holding only the rank of lieutenant, bravely led on the Cameronian Highlanders at the battle of Waterloo, when all his superior officers had been either killed or wounded. Of his own immediate male kindred, Sir Alan has left only one son, Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, who, until the close of the war when the corps was disbanded, commanded the 2d battalion of the Cameronian Highlanders, and who will this day follow to the grave the worn out remains of his aged and veteran parent.

Newspaper Chat.

We have heard something which may, possibly afford a key to the expression of '*untoward*,' as applied in the King' speech to the battle of Navarino. This splendid Achivement was lately the subject of conversation at table of a certain high personage who characterized it as one which, while it *merited* a STAR, *deserved* a ROPE!!!

Mr. Cooper, the American novelist, is at present in London and dined with Mr. Rogers, who had a party to meet him, on Saturday last.

Mr. Thomas Moore is at present living in the vicinity of the metropolis, a little beyond Hampstead.

The couch-room at the Opera was fuller on Saturday than it has been during the season among others, were Sir George Warrender, Colonel Trench, Colonel Walpole, Lord Castlereagh Colonel Stanhope, Mr, Quintin Dick, *cum multis aliis*,

The Duke of Leinster may be seen daily superintending the erection of his new mansion in Pall Mall, quite as busy as ANY of the workmen.

The John Bull puts two or three abominable puns every Sunday into the mouth of Mr. Rogers. It is odd, but not less true, that Mr. Rogers never made a pun in the course of his life.

The Times of Tuesday states, that Lord Porchester's tragedy was given out for repetion on Monday evening amidst loud applause. It is impossible the critic could have been in the house on the night in question, for the tragedy was not given out for the repetition at all!

Another Club house is about to be established, consisting of those on the liberal side in politics. Among the originators of this Club are Sir Francis Burdett, Mr, Hobhouse, Lord Nugent, Lord John Russell, &c. Most of those who have consented to put their names down as patrons of this undertaking, are already members of Brookes's; but the new Club will present advantages which cannot be enjoyed in any of the existing Clubs. A room for strangers is to be erected, containing all the periodicals and daily prints to which each member of the Club will have the privilege of introducing a friend, who can have his 'read' gratis, and dine or breakfast, on the same terms as the members. Strangers, however, are not to enter the rooms appropriated to the members, though they are to enjoy all other privileges. The entrance is to be ten guineas, and the annual subscription seven.

A Lieut. Col. G. B. (great blockhead?) has been writing bad Italian poetry for the *Times*, in which he calls the late Mr. Canning "an immortal Phœnix!!"

The speech of Mr, Huskisson, on the Test, Acts, appeared to us to be a lame piece of business. In our opinion he had better have held his tongue or have crept out of the house on that night altogether. The speech too, of Lord Palmerston did not by any means please us; but to stick to place and pay appear to us to be the order of the day. As to what is called political principle by people called statesmen and orators, it appears to have taken flight.—*Morning Herald.*

A Deputation of West India merchants waited on Mr. Huskisson and Mr, Charles Grant on Thursday morning, and had a long conference with those ministers, at the Colonial office.

It is very generally reported that the speaker will be called to the House of Lords at Easter; and that consequently, after the recess, the House of Commons will have to choose his successor.

It is rumoured in the fashionable circles, that the Hon'ble Villier Stuart is about to lead to the altar of hymen, the accomplished Lady Catherine Bouverie, who is a great heiress having inherited from her maternal grandfather, the late Earl of Lincoln, very considerable property.

A return has been printed by order of the House of Commons, of the quantities of grain of all kinds delivered from the warehouses fot home consumption for every month, from the 1st of January, 1827, to 5th of January 1828. The following is the result of the whole year.—Barley, 239,472 quarters; beans, 87,818, Indian corn, 26,619; oats, 349,559; peas, 21,841; rye 14,307; wheat, 513,965; making a total of 1256, 581 quarters. The quantity of all kinds remaining in warehouses on the 5th of January last was 806,157 quarters.

The old and respectable banking firm of Stirling and Hodsoll have redeemed their pledge by paying all their creditors in full. It also appears, by a circular, which Mr. Hodsoll has issued among his friends, that the partnership is dissolved and the banking establishment broken up; that Mr. Hodsoll has commenced the business of a stock-broker; and that Sir Walter Stirling and his son have retired from business.

☞ *See Third Sheet.*

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST 1828.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 31st.*

CORN LAWS ACTS.—COMMITTEE

On the motion of Mr. Charles Grant, the Order of the Day for the House resuming itself into a Committee on the Corn Laws Acts was read.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee; Sir A. Grant in the Chair.

Mr. C. Grant said, that it then became his duty to move the Resolutions, of which notice had been given, respecting the Corn Laws. And in approaching the discharge of that duty, he felt it incumbent on him to return his unaffected thanks to the Committee for the kindness with which it had consented to the postponement of the consideration of the subject in consequence of his ill health.—(Hear, hear.)—He could assure the Committee that he had been most desirous that no delay should have taken place, but that a question of such great importance should be set at rest as speedily as possible. He had, however, been incapable of attending in his place, and even then he approached the subject with more hesitation and apprehension, than he should have done had he been in the possession of perfect health.—(Hear hear.)—The subject was one of such great importance that it affected the chief, nay all the interests of the country; and its intrinsic difficulties were not a little encreased by the fears and prejudices with which it was surrounded.—(Hear.)—Those fears were partly just; but the greater portion of them appeared to him to be unfounded in sound policy. Of the prejudices too, he might say, that however natural they were, they were highly injurious to the calm investigation of the subject, while at the same time they required consideration and attention, as well as did the fears. If he were called upon to develope the great principles upon which in his opinion the Corn Laws ought to be constructed—If he were called upon to develope the great maxims which ought to be followed in as far as possible by that Committee when legislating upon the subject, he should indeed feel it necessary to bespeak every indulgence on his own account both with respect to the state of his physical powers, as well as on any other consideration.—(Hear.)—But, fortunately for the patience of the Committee, and for his own feelings circumstanced as he then was, it was not necessary for him to enter into an investigation of the great principles to which he had alluded. When he came to the consideration of the subject, he could not forget that but a few months had elapsed since it had undergone an ample discussion.—(Hear.)—That the different opinions which were entertained had been fully expressed, that their merits had been questioned, and that that branch of the Legislature had given its sanction to the adoption of one great principles. His duty, therefore did not call upon him to ask the indulgence of the Committee while he discussed the merits of that principle, for he was bound to assume, till he was otherwise informed, that the same opinion as was acted upon last Session was still entertained.—(Hear, hear.)—The principle sanctioned by the House was, that it was no longer desirable that an exclusive system should be pursued with respect to foreign corn for the protection of British corn, but that protection should be afforded by means of duties.—(Hear, hear,.)—Whether that duty should be a fixed duty, or whether it should be one varying with the average price of the corn, was a part of the detail of the question, and however divided opinion might be upon that branch of the subject, that division did not at all effect the solidity and acknowledgment of the principle. He indeed looked upon it as a matter of minor importance, and might, together with the rest of the minutiæ of the measure, be discussed when the principle was fully agreed upon. The great ground, therefore, upon which he took his stand was, that the best and proper method of giving protection to the agricultural interest was by duty on foreign corn, and not by the exclusion of it.—(Hear.)—It had been proposed during the last session that the acts of 1815 and 1825 should be thrown into one bill, and modified as circumstances might have appeared to have rendered necessary. The House however, rejected that measure, because it had pledged itself to the principle of duty, and abandoned that of exclusion, that one on which those acts were founded. At the close of the last Session, the late Mr. Canning announced that it was his intention to introduce this Session a Bill similar to the one which has been lost, but with such modification as should appear essential to its success. What those modifications would have been, it was impossible for him (Mr. Grant) at present to assert. But looking at the causes of the failure of the Bill of last Session, although it was impossible for him to speak with unrestricted confidence upon the subject, yet he thought he might fairly presume to say, that the intended modifications would have had the effect of giving further protection to the agricultural interest.—(Hear.)—And there could be no difficulty in discerning the reason which would have induced Mr. Canning to pursue that course. The object of that Right Honourable Gentleman had been to give to the country the best practical measure he could; and when he found the subject beset with insurmountable difficulties, when he found that there must be a bounding to particular interest, he held fast to the great principle of improvement in the system of legislation, and was willing to introduce such modification as should be found necessary for the security of the great and leading object.—(Hear.)—He (Mr. Grant) come forward therefore to ask the Committee, in consistence, to support that principle to which it had previously pledged itself; and in proposing modifications on the measure of last year, he acted in conformity with the authority of Mr. Canning, who had expressly declared it, to be his opinion, that some were necessary. In that state then he found the question, and if Mr. Canning had thought that some concessions were necessary, he (Mr. Grant) was confident that the additions which the Committee had received to its experience would only have tended to confirm him more strongly in such an opinion.—(Hear.)—Then in what situation did he find the laws with respect to the trade in Corn? The two Acts, those of 1815 and 1822, had been adopted for the purpose of giving a steady and sure protection to the Agriculturist; but they had confessedly failed to attain so desirable an end. On looking at what had been the consequence of those Acts, he found that the fluctuations had been continued—that the subject had been agitated and discussed year after year; and such was the inefficiency of the law, that for the last seven years, temporary measuress had continually been had recourse to.—(Hear, hear.)—One year 5000,000 quarters of corn were admitted another year the Canada corn was brought into the market; and in another instance a discretionary power was lodged in the hands of Government,—(Hear.)—The natural result of such tampering with the law upon a great and important subject was doubt and discontent. The transfer of property was embarrassed, all the dealings between landlord and tenant were carried on in uncertainty, and the very interest that most feared the alteration was the most injured by the unsatisfactory state of the law, and the temporary measures which had been had recourse to. The country called upon the Legislature to put an end to such an imperfect system and he trusted that the Committee was prepared to come to a permanent decision upon the subject.—(Hear, hear.)—If he were asked what he considered it the duty of the Committee to do, he should say that it should first decide as to the repeal of the Act of 1815 and 1822; that it should then proceed to the adoption of some more just system of legistation, a system in which those principles that ought to regulate all commercial legislation were not lost sight of.—(Hear, hear.)—And above all, that by its decision it should put an end to those doubts and apprehensions which had so long agitated and injured the country.—(Hear.)—It was his duty to endeavour to propose to the Committee some measure which was calculated to produce those effects, and it was a duty from which he should not shrink. If Illness could have excused him from striving to discharge that duty, he might with justice have pleaded it; but he felt particularly desirous to be in his place when the question came under the consideration of the House; and he trusted, therefore, that if his efforts required the indulgence of the house it would not be withheld from him.—(Hear hear.)—He had already said that he thought if Mr Canning had occupied the station which he (Mr. Grant) then did, he would have been more than ever convinced, by what had transpired since last Session, that it was necessary to introduce some modification into the last Bill which had been before that house The house would recollect that at the close of the last Session a partial measure was adopted for the admission of bonded Corn under certain provisions. When that measure was proposed it was contended by those who were opposed to any alteration in the then existing laws, that if it were carried into a law it would occasion the importation of an immense quantity of Foreign Corn to the injury and depression of the English grower. He had for one attacked those arguments, or rather assertions, and his opinions upon the subject had undergone no change. He still thought precisely as he then did. He was of opinion that the depression in the price of British Corn was to be accounted for upon other grounds than those to which it had been attributed. He thought that ample reason for it was to be found in the quantity and the quality of the crop. But whatever might be his opinion it was his duty at that time to look at the practicability of carrying into execution any measure he should propose, and to select that, which, under all the circumstances, should appear to him to be the best. He knew that fears being entertained, and that prejudices long adhered to, did not overthrow the claims of great and just principles to consideration; but he knew also that when changes were to be proposed, it was necessary to consult those who were likely to be affected. He had confessed that many just fears were entertained as to the consequences which might result from any sudden or great alteration in the Corn Laws; but to whatever extent it might be just to regard any alarm or apprehension o the subject, it was necessary for the welfare of all interests that the house should come to some decision. Although he attributed the depression in the price of British Corn to other reasons than the admission of the bonded corn into the market, yet there was one great fact, the influence of which could not be denied. That fact was, that although the duty had been as high as 22s. 8d., and 24s. 8d. on the quarter there had actually been during July and August about five hundred thousand quarters of Foreign Corn introduced into the market, and that too, at a time when from the price of British Corn, the supply could not have been necessary.—(Hear.)—And, what use did he make of that fact? He did not bring it forward to inducethose who were opposed to any new improved system to persevere in the opposition, but to shew those who were called upon to legislate on the subject, that if in the time of Mr. Canning, some modifications had been acknowledged to be necessary, that position must now be still more evident. If it were found impracticable to legislate on those pure principles of commercial policy, which were in his mind far superior to all others, they approached as near to them as circumstances would permit. He himself maintained the same opinion as he did last year; and if an opportunity presented itself he should be most ready to act upon those opinions, for however impracticable it might be at that moment to legislate upon them strictly, he was convinced of their truth, and would adhere to them as nearly as might be (Hear.)—He found it impossible to carry into effect those principles rigidly in defiance of the difficulties and the fears which beset a great and complex subject, still he should be ready, whenever occasion required it, to maintain the justice of those principles to the uttermost. He did not imagine that the measure which he should propose, or that the Bill of last year, or that any Bill which under existing circumstances, could be brought forward, would be in strict conformity with that system which he had and was still prepared to advocate; but in the course he had adopted he had endeavoured to choose the best left open to him—he had endeavoured to take that, which, while it introduced a sounder system of legislation, might prepare the minds of those most interested to more decisive and he believed more beneficial alteration.—(Hear.)—Proceeding then upon that plan, his first proposition would be for the Repeal of the Acts of 1815 and 1822,—(Hear, hear!)—To that measure he attached much importance. By experience it would lead to the adoption of more sound principles, and although the full length to be desired could not be gained at once, yet by that repeal one great step would be achieved.—(Hear, hear!)—He thought that by legislation, once and decidedly sanctioning the principle of protection by duties, a great advantage would be gained, and that any concessions in the minor details were hardly worthy of consideration, if put at all in competition with the success of the principle. Indeed so much importance did he attach to the acknowledgement of the principle, that he almost regretted the Bill of last Session, as altered by the House of Lords, had not been persevered in; because if it had passed into a law a great advance would have been made to that system, which he considered as the soundest and the best. A similar occurrence had taken place with respect to a Bill upon the Catholic claims; because a clause of a Bill which had received the assent of that House, was thrown out by the Committee, the measure had been given up, and that conduct had ever since been regretted, for it had occasioned the loss of the acknowledgment of an important principle. Then, with respect to the additional protection which circumstances had rendered it necessary for them to bestow on the Agriculturists, it might be afforded in two ways. It might be bestowed either by augmenting the scale of Duties, or by some collateral regulations. With respect to the augmentation of the scale of Duties, he would state to the Committee what appeared to him calculated to answer all the purposes. It would be remarked that the scale of Duties last year had been adhered to as nearly as circumstances permitted. When Wheat, and he spoke of Wheat because it was the chief article—when Wheat was 54s. the quarter, the duty to be 30s. and 8d. and so to decline 1s. for every 1s. the quarter of what rose in price, until it reached 67s. the quarter, and then the duty to decline 2s. on the quarter, so that when Wheat was 56s. the quarter the duty would be 28s. and then the duties of last year commenced. When Wheat was from 67s. to 69s. the quarter the duty would fall 2s. for every 1s. the wheat rose in price; and after the quarter of wheat had reached 69s. the duty would fall 3s. every 1s. the quarter encreased in price until it reached 71s. So that that the scales agreed between 56s. the quarter and 71s. the quarter. But it would perhaps be better for him to read the descending scale. It was calculated for the Imperial measure:—

When the price of Wheat shall be,		
From 58s. to 59s. a Quarter	28s. 8d.	Duty.
59s. ... 60s.	27s. 8d.	
60s. ... 61s.	26s. 8d.	
61s. .. 62s.	25s. 8d.	
62s. .. 63s.	24s. 8d.	
63s. .. 64s.	23s. 8d.	
64s. .. 65s.	22s. 8d.	
65s. .. 66s.	21s. 8d.	
66s. .. 67s.	20s. 8d.	
67s. .. 68s.	18s. 8d.	
68s. .. 69s.	16s. 8d.	
69s. .. 70s.	13s. 8d.	
70s. .. 71s.	10s. 8d.	
71s. .. 72s.	6s. 8d.	
72s. .. 73s.	2s. 8d.	
73s. .. 74s.	1s. 0d.	

Such was the proposed scale with respect to wheat, calculated according to the Winchester measure, when the prince of wheat was 54s. the quarter, the duty would be 30s. With respect to the other species of grain he should advert to them particularly, because several applications had been received by his Majesty's Government with respect to them. That part of the country to which he belonged had taken much interest in the subject, and with respect to Oats especially had applied for an increased protection to what was proposed last year. The question had been much considered, and after mature deliberation and discussion his Majesty's Government had come to the conclusion that no change whatever in the scale of duties of last year in reference to Barley and Oats was necessary.—(Hear, hear.)—He had said that there was another mode of granting further protection repuired to the Agriculturists, besides an augmentation of the scale of Duties. And he had adverted to the point in consequence of a variety of applications and suggestions having been received? They had been submitted to his Majesty's Government, which after fully considering them, had come to the decision that it was better to adopt at once the scale of Duties.—(Hear, hear.)—The only alteration, therefore, in the Bill of last Session, was in the Scale of Duties on Wheat. If he were asked why in the Scale the price 60s. was taken as that which was to be considered as the guide for the rest, he could only answer in the same way that Mr. Canning had done last Session—he could only say, that in a Scale of fluctuating Duties, although it was impossible to give any very definite reason for the choice; some price must be fixed upon. The state of the currency, the quantity of Foreign Corn introduced, the nature of the harvest, and a variety of other reasons, would tend to produce changes in the price, and a consequent variation in the duties. It was, therefore impossible to fix any precise price upon any very explicit reasoning. The besolutions he shourl propose he could recommend to the favourable consideration of the House, in the sincere belief that they were as well calculated as any that could be devised to meet the views, in as far as possible, of all interests.—(Hear, hear.)—He thought that they were likely to confer a real benefit on the country, and to produce an amendment in the law. He thought also that the step proposed being once taken, it would lead the minds of men to a state which would fit them for the full acceptance of the great principles of commerce which he firmly believed the most sound and the most politic.—(Hear.)—The adoption of the resolutions, and the passing of them in the shape of a law would likewise, he hoped, allay irritation, and occasion that confidence between apparently conflicting interests, which was so heartily to be desired.—(Hear, hear.)—He had talked of the measure he should propose as a settlement of the question, and also as a step to other and great improvements in our legislation upon the subject. In one point of view the measure was permanent, and in another point of view it was only preparatory. It was permanent, as far as the Legislature was concerned; for it must continue in force, and undisturbed until further experience should convince the judgment of the community at large, that a neaver approach to the pure principles on which commerce should be conducted was desirable. It was permanent, therefore, in as far as the House could investigate it, and must not be altered until new opinions governed the minds of those who were especially interested in the subject. In offering it, therefore, to the agriculturists for their acceptance, he presented it to them as a resting place on which they

might with security repose, and not as a shifting and uncertain lodgment.—(Hear! hear.)—But at the same time remarking, that he trusted it would only prove the foundation of a richer soil, which would in time produce and support those further alterations, the value of which was evidenced by clear and unalterable principles. He confessed that he deemed the measure imperfect, especially in as far as it fell short of the Bill of last year; but he would not have introduced it, nothing, no consideration should have induced him to do so, had he not felt a sincere conviction that it would prove beneficial to the country.—(Hear.)—Had Mr Canning been in his situation, he was convinced that he whould have pursued the same course and, to use the words of that Right Hon. Gentleman, he might say that he brought forward the measure as a "peace-offering between contending interests." He trusted that the House would receive it in that spirit; that it would regard it as a compromise between tow great interests, for the benefit of the community at large and that those interests themselver would not be found adverse to leading towards the wishes of each other, when their mutual prosperity was so deeply concerned.—(Hear, hear.)—Nor could he quit this part of the subject without recalling to the recollection of the House the tempered, chastened eloquence with which it had been treated by Mr. Canning; and of which style that Right Hon. Gentleman was as much the master as he wast of the witty, the brilliant, and the imaginative.—(Hear, hear.)—He was sure that that House would join with him in paying a sincere tribute to the admiration of one who had been so long its ornament and its pride.—(Hear hear.)—It was impossible for him (Mr. Grant, to touch upon any subject which had been treated of by that great and illustrious Statesman, without expressing the deep and ardent reverence he entertained, and ever must entertain, for his rare and extraordinary talents,—talents which excited the admiration of those who were opposed to him, and acted as a delightful spell over those who were so happy as to agree with him and be directed by his powers. (Hear, hear, hear.)—And not only would that House sincerely join with him in an expression of admiration of one of the greatest statesmen this country had ever produced, but he was satisfied that the same sentiment would be breathed by every intelligent mind and feeling heart throughout the empire.—(Hear.)—In the same spirit then that Mr. Canning had recommended the measure to the favourable consideration of the House did he implore it to receive it. He entreated the House not to judge of the merit of the measure through the weakness of its advocate, but to view it fairly and dispassionately? to remember that there was more than one interest to conciliate, and that all the interests of the country required that the question should be set at rest by some decisive act of the whole Legislature.—(Hear, hear.)—He thanked the House for its indulgence, and concluded amidst cheers by proposing a resolution, which on being read by the Chairman, was a verbatim copy of that adopted last year with respect to Wheat, excepting in the scale which we have already given in the body of she speech.

Mr. W. Whitmore said, that as he had given notice of his intention to propose a series of resolutions differing from those brought forward by his Right Hon. Friend, when he did so, would be a more fit opportunity for him to enter upon the subject than that then before the House. He should therefore refrain from any lengthened remarks, especially as he should find it necessary on the occasion to which he had alluded to trespass for some time upon its indulgence and patience. Still, however, he felt it his duty to enter his unqualified protest against the measure proposed by his Right Honourable Friend. If he had differed last year from the propositions made by Government, he found it his duty to do so still more widely on the present occasion. His Right Honourable Friend had talked of the advantages which a protection by duty possessed over that of one by exclusion but he (Mr. Whitmore) would maintain and prove at the proper time, that there was no real difference between exclusion and the measure brought forward by his Right Honourable Friend. His Right Hon. Friend had said that the measure was a compromise between two great interests. He (Mr. Whitmore) did believe that it was a compromise, not as it had been described to be, but a compromise between two parts of the Cabinet—(Hear, hear, from part of the Opposition Benches)—If he had understood his Right Hon. Friend rightly he had insinuated that the duty imposed on foreign Corn by the temporary measure of last Session was too low; but he (Mr. Whitmore) would contend that the fact was the reverse. He could speak upon some information he had received on good authority, and doing so, justify his opinion. It was true that between 5 and 600,000 quarters of bonded corn had been brought into the market, but how had that happened? why, in 1825 bonded corn was admitted on payment of a duty of 10s the quarter; again, in 1826, it was admitted upon much the same terms; and it was an understanding among the trade, that in 1827 the duty would not be above 12s. the quarter. The consequence of that understanding was, that a considerable quantity of corn was bonded, and, when once there, the owners thought it better to bring it to market at a loss rather than leave it in the warehouses to rot, besides having to pay the charge, or to carry it from whence they had brought it. They had therefore paid a duty of 22s. 8l., but their having done so under the circumstances, was no proof that the duty was not much too high. He had been informed that in one particular case three ship loads of corn, purchased at a very low rate, and shipped at Odessa, had, on the squaring of accounts, cost the importer two thousand pounds over and above what he received from them in the British market; and if that was the truth, or any thing like the truth, he was justified in assuming, that the duty was far from being too law, and that the proposed increase was not called for. But he repeated that he would not then go into the subject. He should content himself with again protesting against the proposed measure; and declaring it to be his opinion, that he never knew a proposition brought before that House, which was more contrary to the sound principles of commerce than that of his Right Hon. Friend.

Sir. T. Gooch said, it was his intention to trouble the House with only a very few remarks, especially at that time. He was sure that the Right Hon. Gentleman did not wish it to be supposed or considered that any one by maintaining silence on the details of the measures he had brought forward, should be looked upon as pledged to them in any way whatever---(Hear)---and it would therefore be unnecessary for him to go at any lenght into the subject. The perpetual tampering with the Corn Laws had been the cause of gread misery and distress, and he hoped that before the close of the session they would be placed on a permanent footing (Hear.)---He confessed that he was strongly prejudiced in favour of the Corn Laws as they at present stood, and his reason for being so was, that they afforded protection to the owners and the occupiers of land. He believed also that since 1815, the price of wheat had been below what it ought, in justice to the agriculturist, to have been; but as he knew that if he attempted to maintain such opinions respecting the existing Corn Laws in that House he should be left in a very small minority, the best thing he culd do was to accept of the least injurious measure he couldmeet with. But although he had no intention of then entering largely upon the subject, he must say that he differed from the Right Honourable Gentleman as to the propriety of taking the averages in the manner proposed---(Hear, hear.)---He understood that in that respect the Bill of last year was fully adopted and doing so he could not but object to the plan, Government had said that 60s. the quarter was only a remunerating price to the farmer, and that by the measure it proposed it wished to secure to him that price. It did however no such thing. The average was taken upon the price the wheat fetched in the market and not upon the price which the farmer received for it. If he as a farmer sent a load of wheat to market and it sold there for 60s. the quarter, he had to pay 3s. for freight and 1s. for commission, so that when the price was returned at 60s. he received only 56 ---(Hear, hear;---He held a paper in his hand upon that part of the subject, which had been sent to him in the name of three or four hundred of his constituents, and with the permission of the House he would read it---[Some interruption occurred.]---He could assure the House that it was as painful to him to introduce a few remarks upon its attention as it would be to some Hon. Members to hold their tongues.—(Hear, hear, and a laugh.)—The Hon. Baronet then read the following paper:—

"From the Principle of the Bill for regulating the Sale of Foreign Corn (proposed to Parliament in the last Session by Ministers) the premises may by justly assumed, that Government considered a less Average price than sixty shillings for a quarter of wheat, (Winchester measure) would not remunerate the grower thereof; it therefore becomes essential to the security of Agriculturists to provide, that the Averages should be so computed, as to realize this intention of Government. But if it can be proved, that the Averages are now partly composed of profits irrelevant to the gains of the Growers of Corn, so as to render the Average of sixty shillings not equivalent to fifty-eight shillings, a case will be established demanding the prompt attention of those interested in the welfare of Agriculture, to remedy this fallacious mode of reckoning the Averages.

"The truth of this case will appear by investigating the common process of traffic in Corn.

"Let us suppose, that a farmer should sell a quarter of wheat for fifty-six shillings to a merchant (A), who will return that price to the inspector of corn-returns; this fifty-six shillings is the whole amount received by the farmer. And suppose, that the merchant (A) should re-sell the same wheat for fifty-eight shillings (only a moderate advance to pay expenses of warehouse, porterage, carriage and profit) to another merchant (B) who in like manner will return the price fifty-eight shillings. And again, suppose, that the last merchant (B) should resell the same wheat for sixty-shillings, (for, as before stated, he must require a remuneration of two shillings) to a third merchant (C,) who also will return the price sixty shillings (sales of the same corn are frequently made more than thrice), the consequence of the two last returns fifty-eight and sixty shillings is to add six shillings to the Averages; for the first sum fifty-six shillings is all that accrues to the grower; the second fifty-eight shillings, being two shillings more, and the third sixty shillings, being four shillings more than the original cost make six shillings additional; because each sum is separately returned, and forms a component part of the integral average. The two advances of two shillings and four shillings are for annuities and profits to the merchants, in which the grower does not participate; nevertheless by the present unjust system of computation they cause a correspondent rise in the Averages, thereby frustrating the intended protection to Agriculturists.

"It is worthy of remark, that such a specious protection to farmers, creates an unfair clamour among the Commercial and Manufacturing classes of this country, who view with jealousy this amount of nominal security.

"To remedy this evil, it is only requisite for the Corn Bill about to be laid before Parliament by the Ministers to limit the Returns of purchases of corn and pulse, which shall hereafter be made, to the inspectors of Corn Returns, to purchases made from the Growers only.

"Impressed with the importance of this subject to Agriculturists, we, the Undersigned, request the Members for the County of Suffolk to take an early opportunity for laying this statement before that part of Administration, from which they may most reasonably expect to effect the advantage of this suggestion; and they are most earnestly solicited to favour this application with their friendly endeavours to procure its adoption."

With the opinion which that paper expressed he most fully concurred, and he hoped that when the details of the measure came to be considered, that that part of the subject to which it referred would receive particular attention. He confessed at the same time that he put the most entire confidence in the Noble Duke at the head of the Government. He had no fear while that Noble Duke continued to hold the situation he did, that any measures would be brought forward, which would prove oppressive or injurious to any particular interest; for he would acknowledge that since the time of Mr. Pitt, there had been no Minister in whom he placed so much confidence.—(Hear.)

Mr. Bennett had always been favourable to a fixed duty on Foreign Corn, and he had as yet heard nothing to induce him to alter his opinion. The proposition of the Right Hon. Gentleman appeared to him to be open to many objections, and he hoped that no vote would be taken upon it, while so many Members were absent from the House. He differed entirely from the Hon. Member for Bridgenorth, when that Hon. Gentleman said that the proposed measure would act as an exclusion of Foreign Corn. He was convinced that it would have a very different effect: that in stead of 4 or 500,000 quarters only being imported annually, 1,500.000 would be introduced into our markets, and that ultimately it would render us dependent to a very considerable extent on foreign countries for our supply. It had been stated formerly that Foreign Corn could not afford to pay the freight, much less the duty, and yet it was proved that during the last year only, the foreign corn imported had actually paid upwards of 700,000l. duty. He remembered, too, a Noble Lord saying, that if even as much as 400.000 quarters of foreign corn should be imported in one year, it would indeed be high time for Government to consider the subject most seriously. Now, however, it appeared, that although 500,000 quarters were introduced in half a year, that the duty was considered by some Hon. Members as being too high. The House would remember that he was not attending so much to the mischiefs a great supply of foreign corn would throw upon the landowner directly, as upon the reduction it would make in the demand for labour. Every quarter of corn grown in this country, cost the out lay of 20s. in labour to produce it, and therefore if 1,500,000 quarters of foreign corn were introduced, annually into our markets; the time could not be very far removed when the plans of a Right Hon. Gentleman for emigration, extensive as they already were must be made much more extensive to meet the occasion.

Mr. Fergusson did not agree with the Hon. Member for Bridgnorth, in thinking that a worse measure was never propounded to that House; nor could he agree with the Hon. Member for Wilts in prefering a fixed duty to a variable scale. He regretted that the alteration in the scale which was now confessed to be necessary, had not been made before; and, he could not agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman in characterising the measure as one of compromise between two conflicting interests, for he considered that the Agricultural interest was imperiously entitled to the protection proposed.—(Hear, hear.—He concurred, therefore, with that part of the measure; but he thought that in the taking of the averages Scotland and Ireland ought to be included. There was also another part of the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman on which he wished to say a few words. He thought that no satisfactory reason had been given why the duty on Barley and Oats should not be increased. He could not agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman in thinking that because no great and powerful interest had bestirred itself to effect that alteration, it should not have been made. In the protection of the latter article, especially, both Scotland and Ireland were deeply interested; and so strong were his feelings upon the importance of that part of the subject—so satisfied was he in his own mind that some further protection ought to be given to the growers of barley and oats, that he should certainly when the proper time arrived, take the sense of the House upon the subject, however small might be the number who were found to concur with him in opinion.

Mr. Robinson expressed himself unfavourable to the measure. He begged to remind the House that, in proposing the measure of last Session, Mr. Canning said the balance was given in favour of the landed interest. Now, however, the Right Hon. Gentleman, the President of the Board of Trade, came down and proposed a measure still more favourable to the landed interest. The whole tenor of the Right Honourable Gentleman's speech went to prove that Government considered it impossible to carry a Bill through the House in opposition to that interest. As a commercial man, and as a friend to what he considered sound and just principles, he must protest against any system which extended a fixed and settled protection to the landed interest. The trade in corn should be treated on the same footing as any other branch of commerce. This, in fact, was not a question between the landed interest and the commercial or manufacturing; it was a question between landlords and tenants.

Lord Morpeth said, he must object to the scale of duty proposed. However small the addition might be as compared to the measure of last session, still it was important as tending to increase the price of his bread to every man in the country. Having been of opinion last year, that if any change were to be made in the scale proposed, it should be on the side of diminution, and not of addition, he could not approve of the Resolutions now proposed. The scale, last year, was fixed with reference to the then average price. If the same principle were to be acted upon now, the scale of duty should be lower. After a succession of favourable seasons were they to be now told that no reduction of price was to be the consequence? The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last did not appear to him to have made fair use of the language employed by Mr. Canning upon the occasion alluded to. What that Right Honourable Gentleman said was, that the House of Commons should not suffer itself to be prostrated at the feet of the other House of Parliament, and he admitted that the measure then proposed was a sacrifice made to the landed interest. He was desirous to see the landed interest sufficiently protected, but not out of due proportion to the other great interests of the country.

Sir T. Lethbridge said, if the Noble Lord looked attentively to what had occured since last year, he would find that things were very different to what he represented them. They had a right to conclude that the fall of price since July last, ought to be taken into consideration in the formation of any new measures. The average price last year, when the Resolutions were submitted to the House, was 68s. It fell subsequently to 51s. and 52s. In November last it was 52s., being the fall of 10s. a quarter. No person could be surprised at such a fall, who considered that there had been a regular introduction of bonded corn into the market, even at so high a duty as 2l. 8l. 500,000 quarters were introduced at 2l. 8s. duty. The Honourable Gentleman opposite said, that no question could be carried in that House in opposition to the Landed Interest. The Hon. Gentleman must have forgotten that last Session a proposition was made to substitute 64s. in place of 60s. as the pivot on which the scale was to turn. It was much the same proposition as that now submitted to the House; but it was rejected, notwithstanding and the supposed overbearing influence of the landed interest. The very contrary was the case; but he trusted the time was approaching when the feelings towards that interest would be more favourable than they were at present. That would be the most effectual way for rendering corn cheap, as the whole history of the Corn Laws for the last century fully proved. On this point he might refer to the authority of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) who in 1815 proved the most favourable period for the British trade in Corn was that in which Foreign Corn was excluded, and a drawback given on the exportation of Corn, the growth of the country. Whatever he might think with respect to some of the provisions of the measures now proposed there should certainly be some alteration made in the mode of taking the averages, and in the warehouseing system. It was his determination to submit a proposition to the House on these two points, and he should propose also a drawback on the exportation of British grain. It was quite inexplicable to him why Oats and Barley should be completely excluded from the operation of this measure. In the course of last year, not less than 2,600,000 quarters of foreign grain of all kinds were thrown into the market, which had the effect of lowering the prices ten shillings a quarter. He was not entirely satisfied with the measure; but however he thought it better than that of last year.

Colonel Sipthorp said something should be done with regard to Oats and Barley. Between the 5th January and the 22d March, 1828, 164, 838 quarters of Oats were introduced from Ireland into the port of London alone, and 890,000 quarters from other countries. He was informed that a great quantity of these oats had been previously imported into Ireland, and shipped from thence into this country. He had it on good authority that the markets of Newark, Gainsborough, and other parts of the county of Lincoln were so overwhelmed by these Oats, that there was no chance of finding a purchaser for the produce of the country itself. There were now in bond 186,000 quarters of Oats, and 57,000 of Barley. The amount of duty received on foreign grain, up to the 5th of January last was 750,000l. If this were the case it must be quite clear that the measure now proposed, could bring no danger to the power of importation. He felt quite confident that if some protection were not extended to Oats and Barley, the consequence would be a complete stagnation of trade in both these articles of produce.

Mr. Secretary Huskisson said he thought the course pursued by Honourable Gentlemen in now entering so much at length into the subject, was somewhat anomalous. He should not at present go into a wide field of discussion, nor should he have troubled the House at all were it not for the remarks of some Honourable Gentlemen, who said they would not make any remark at all. With respect to what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, he could assure him that not a single bushel of Foreign Oats had, as he supposed, been smuggled into Ireland, and from thence found its way here. Any Foreign Oats which came into the country were openly imported. There was a necessity for admitting the article, in consequence of the great dearth which prevailed. But, as he stated before, not a single bushel was imported in the manner alluded to. It was not probable that any thing of the kind could have occurred, or that any person, for a distant chance of profit, would run the risk of making such an attempt on the face of very severe penalties. The Member for Somersetshire (Sir T. Lethbridge) complained of the ports having been opened to admit the introduction of foreign oats. Now he thought if there was any point which received general assent towards the close of last Session it was the propriety, under existing circumstances, of admitting foreign oats into the market. All seemed to have been fully agreed on the necessity of such a step. Indeed this necessity was proved by the admission of the Hon. Baronet himself, who said, that between two and three million quarters of foreign grain found a market here. It would appear, that to satisfy the Member for Somersetshire, they must introduce all the regulations which existed in 1814. The Hon. Member said, that at one period of the year the duty was as high as 17s. 8d., and that even at that high rate foreign corn found its way into the market. The amount of duty paid on

the period alluded to, did not arise from corn alone. Was he not aware that barley, oats, Indian corn, and flour paid duty as well as corn. During three weeks of February this year, the duty was 2l. 0s. 8d.; but if he looked to the returns for each week he would find, that the amount of import was *nill, nill, nill*. The price was 51s. the quarter, at this period. The returns therefore proved that the Hon. Member's apprehensions of danger on this point were carried somewhat too far. The Hon. Member concluded that, because the price fell from 60s. to 52s., that fall must be the result of the measure adopted last year. In considering however that fall of price, there were other circumstances that should be borne in mind. It must be remembered that there was an abundant harvest well secured; and that, at former periods, experience proved the result of new measure, when proposed, was to occasion a greater importation, from an apprehension that any new measure might prove unfavourable. Thus, increased importation naturally produced a fall of price. If, however, the Honourable Member looked to the price in February last year, he would find that it was nearly the same as last February, and he entertained little doubt that in July next, the price would not vary much from what it was in July, 1827. His Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Fergusson) seemed to apprehend—seemed to feel some alarm, as thinking that the interests of the growers of Oats would be overborne by the measure now proposed. Did his Hon. Friend forget that last year a material alteration had been made on the proposed scale, in favour of oats—that the alteration amounted to the whole difference between 21s. and 25s. while no change took place with respect to the wheat. The protection to oats appeared to him to be quite out of proportion to that extended to other articles. It had been observed in the course of this discussion, that the plan now submitted to the House differed in no respect from the proposition of the Member for Dorsetshire, (Mr. Bankes) last Session. His proposition was, that the pivot, as it was called, on which the scale ought to turn was 64s. The scale now proposed was, however, quite different in other respects. Last year the duty proposed was 22s., the price being 60s. the quarter, whereas now the duty was 26s. 8d. at the same price. The Member for Bridgenorth, (Mr. Whitmore) and other Hon. Gentlemen, professed to abstain from discussion at present, but yet took an opportunity of stating, though concisely, what their opinions were. In fairness to the House and to the Government, he thought those Hon. Gentlemen who had other Resolutions to propose, should bring them forward now. They would then have an opportunity of considering them altogether, and of judging which were most likely to give general satisfaction. If they had not the arguments of those Hon. Gentlemen, they should at least have their Resolutions. His Hon. Friend, (Mr. Whitmore, we believe) said he would oppose the plan now proposed, and he seemed to think that it was the very same, *in ipsissimis verbis*, as the plan proposed last Session. Except in one point there certainly was no great difference. The principle of both was to take the two extremities of a proposed scale, and to commence at these extremities a rise or fall of duties. In the scale of last year the price was taken 70s., at which the duty was to be only nominal. The price being 60s. the duty proposed was such as would effectually prevent, or greatly impede the admission of foreign corn. He was now free state, as he stated last year, that he considered 50s. the price of protection that at a price between 60s and 65s. foreign corn should be admitted sparingly; but that above 65s. every facility should be given. It was distinctly stated last year, that the measure then proposed was not expected to be final, but that it would be open to any improvements which experience might suggest. He thought experience, so far as it had gone, hitherto fully justified the alterations now introduced. It appeared that 500,000 quarters of foreign corn came into the marked when the duty was at 20s. It was fair, to conclude that 20s. was not a sufficient protection. It was upon this ground an attempt was made by the proposed scale of duties to throw some additional impediment—some heavier drag on the introduction of foreign corn. By encreasing the duty between the prices of 60s. and 64s., the two points contended for last year, it was thought that all parties might be satisfied. In the present proposition there was no change of principle from that of last year. There were many causes in operation since last Session, to account for the encreased introduction of foreign grain; which were not likely to occur again. The power given to the Crown to authorize importation at 12s. a quarter must have had the effect of causing the introduction of a larger supply than would have taken place, under other circumstances. In August last they were blest with fine weather, and the prospect of an abundant harvest. The natural consequence was that the holders of foreign corn were induced to throw it more rapidly into the marked, than they would have done if appearences at home were not so favourable. This incident having produced such an effect out of doors, he fully agreed with his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Grant) that they ought to legislate on the principle of something like an award between fair claims on one side and hopes and apprehension on another, on the principle of adjustment between two leading interests in the country, two most important classes of society, either of which might be induced to suppose that their interests were sacrificed to the other. Considering all the difficulties by which this subject was encumbered, and the state of the public mind with respect it, he thought the present proposition was more likely than any other which could be submitted to the Houses, to abate, and finally put an end to angry feelings. The Member for Suffolk, (Sir T. Gooch), professed his admiration of the law as it stood in 1815. For himself, he must say, that he deprecated nothing more than the constant fluctuations of price, which were mainly attributable to the state of the law, and which continued during twelve years. He supported it, it was true, but he now freely confessed that he was in error. He should be ready to prove at any future period that the law of which the Member for Suffolk professed so much admiration, had occasioned a great destruction of agricultural Capital, and produced lower prices than could have arisen under any other system. He therefore differed in opinion upon this point with the Member for Suffolk, who he trusted would be consoled for the overthrow of the system he so much admired, when he found it had done nothing but injury. The mode of taking the averages proposed in the present measure was the same as had been hitherto acted upon. The Member for Suffolk told them that when the average price was 52s., he himself received 60s. for his corn in the London marked. This at least was a proof that the averages did not work unfavourably for the corn of Suffolk, and he was glad it worked so favourably for his Honourable Friend.

Colonel Sibthorp, in explanation, said, the great consumption of oats last year was occasioned by the dearness of hay.

Sir T. Lethridge explained. The last lot of corn which was taken out of bond on the 15th November' amounted to 8,700 quarters' which, paid a duty of 2l, 0s. 8d. a quarter. The corn taken out last September, paid a duty of 1l. 4s. 8d. the quarter.

Mr. Fergusson explained.

Mr. A. Baring said, the Resolutions now proposed to the House had been for some time a subject of anxious consideration, and it was no wonder, therefore, that even in the present stage they should give rise to some discussion. Though the plan proposed could not be considered a new one, still there were some alterations proposed of great consequence. It was impossible to state the case with more candour than it had been stated by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Grant). For his part he must confess he felt considerable doubts whether the plan of last Session could be now proposed with any hope of success. Though not quite satisfied with respect to all points of the proposition, he must say that he expected something worse. If this country continued to be influenced in its legislation by a fear of having a depot of grain, at any distance, however great, even a thousand miles, he greatly apprehended that one day or another, the consequence would be a famine. When they saw the amount of population daily pressing on the means of subsistence and that with good harvests they were still under the necessity of importing corn, what man of common sense could oppose the principle of warehousing? What was the present state of the population? In every branch of manufactures there was sufficient employment, but the wages were very low, and masters carried on their business at low, profits which merely enabled them not to stand still—at present they had 51s. to 52s, a quarter for their bread. If it should rise to 61s. or 62s what must be the consequence to the working classes with the present rate of wages? He wondered the landed gentlemen, did not consider this. If any great and general inconvenience should be felt from a scarcity or dearth of food, where then would be the protection to the landed interest. The Member for Suffolk might drive his fine team into Ipswich, but what would be the cause of this if all the inhabitants were beggars, unable to purchase his produce. No one felt more strongly than he did the necessitty of supporting the agricultural interest; but then that support must not be extended so far as to bring ruin on the other interest of the country On the whole he doubted whether the old law was not safer and better. 2,6000,000 quarters of foreign corn were brought into the market last year, 1,250,000 quarters the previous year, and about one million one year before. This too, with good Harvest But Ministers, and very properly, did not dare to trust to the home supply. The law affecting corn in this country, was in fact quite arbitrary and he doubted whether they would not be more secure under such arbitrary lyw than under a measure of this kind Any price beyond 60s. h should consider an indication of distress. If i passed that such alarm would be excited as in all probability would oblige Government to have recourse to some extraordinary measure.

Mr. Secretary Peel said that after hearing the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Baring) declare in the opening of his speech that the proposition submited to the House by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Grant) was more favourable then he had expected he felt no small degree of surprize at the subsequent declaration of the Hon. Gentleman that on the whole, he thought the old law preferable. Hitherto he had supposed that there was no Member of that House more deeply impressed than the Honourable Gentleman, with, the evils arising from continual fluctuation of price, and the necessity of some fixed and permanent system which might, as far as possible at length put an end to a state of uncertainty. Never did he hear any Member of that House so emphatically and so frequently call upon the uncertainty. For his part he could not conceive any system more insecure to the agricultural interest, any system less to be desired as a permanent one, than that which would enable Government at one time to admit into the market 100,000 quarters at another, 500,000 quarters of foreign corn. He should vote for the proprosition now submitted to the House, because he looked upon it as fair and equitable adjustment between interests, though to be opposed to each other, however they might be in reality the same, and because he thought it more likely to conciliate the support and the good opinion of all parties than any other. By the measure of last Session it was provided that when the price of corn was at 60s. the duty would be 20s. the quarter. To this an amendment had been proposed in the other House of Parliament, in consequence of which the measure was lost. He certainly did not approve of that amendment which went to prevent the taking of corn out of bond till the price reached 66s. He felt confident, however, that his Right Hon. Friend who introduced the measure to the House (Mr. Canning) and his Right Hon. Friend near Huskisson), would have acquiesced in the modifications now proposed if by that means he could have secured the other branch of the Legislature. He support these Resolutions because he considered them reasonable and just. The measure having been lost last year, a law was subsequently passed, authorissing Government to permit corn to be taken out of bond on the terms of that measure, and foreign corn was, in consequence, brought into the market to a great extent. The advantage of a permanent law, such as that now proposed, was, that they would have a gradual importation as the necessity of the time might require, and not be any longer subject to the inconvenience of suddenly introducin into the market large supplies of foreign corn; which must inevitably give rise to fluctuation of price. Under a permanent law people were not so ready to sell as they were under a system which must occasion so much uncertainty es to the future, This state of things induced men throw their stock into the market upon any rumour of change, and thus to produece a sudden depression of price. Last year when the price was at 60s. and the duty 24s. there were throw into the market, in one weeke, from the 13th June, 13,000 quarters of corn. In another week, beginning from the 12th of July the price being 61s. and the duty 22s. 8d., the quantity introduced was 47,500 quarters. In the two last weeks of July there were brought into the market 26,000 and 38,000 quarters. This brought it down to August during the first week of which the quantity introduced was 178,000 quarters; the duty being at 22s. 8d. The duty then rose to 54s., and the very next week there were taken out of bond 8,700 quarters. The argument certainly could not be conclusive unless they knw the rate of profits made upon these transactions. But if so large a quantity was thrown into the market, the rate of duty being so high, that in itself was a conclusive argument in favour of some permanent system; proceeding on the principl of a duty, and not of prohibition, it was quite impossible to apply right abstract principles in a question of this kind. The Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, (Mr. Baring), admitted the great importance of the agricultural interest, and the materal assistance derived from it in all relations of the state? and he was free to confess, that for the sake of some trifling reduction in the price of bread, he was not prepared to do any thing which could eventually depress a body of such vast constitutional importance. It could not be denied, that, looking at the progressive Towth of their population, and the great extent of ther manufacturing establishments, they must eventally look in part necessary supply of corn, foreign countries. This however would by no means afford a proof of the depression of the agricultural interest, In consequence of an increase in the manufacturing population, and an increased in the number and extent of large towns, the produce of corn might be deminished from the necessity of twrowing a larger proportion of the soil into pasture, but then agricriture would not therefore be the less flourishing. This would only prove that agricultural industry was partly turned into a new channel, and that the land which before produced corn crops was now used to feed cattle, for manufacture of butter, cheese, and other articles to supply the demands of the large towns and the consumption of an encreasing manufacturing population. It could not, he thought be disputed that the corn produced in this country was not sufficient for the encreased amount of population, and that they must, therefore, look in part to a foreign supply. In legislating, however, upon this subject, they must not forget the interests of Ireland, and the relation in which the stood to this country. She possessed a soil capable of producing an abundant supply of grain, and they should take care to omit no means of encouragihg and fostering her capabilities. All, the thought must be agreed as to the advantage of bringing this question to a permaneht settlement, in a mhnner least likely to excite the asperity of party. The manner in which it was treated upon the present occassion, afforded a favourable omen of the temper and manner in which the future discussion was likely to be carried on There was one part of the speech of his Hon Friend (Sir T. Lethbridge) which he felt himself called upon to page 46 of the Returns, for the purpose of shewing that, on the 15th of Nov. 7,856 quarters of corn were brought into the market, the duty being then 21. Os. 8d, He could assure, his Hon. Friend that he was quite mistaken. He believed that not a single bushel of corn was brought into consumption when the duty stood at 21. Os. 8d. He should not trouble the House with any further observations. He gave to this proposition his hearty and willing consent, because he thought it a just one; because he considered it a fair arrangement between the two great interests, the agricultural and manufacturing; and because he thought no resolutions more likely to gain a general assent. It was quite impossible for them, by any resolutions, to secure a price of 60s., or any other price,—(*Hear, hear,*)—But he supported the resolutions, because he looked upon them as just and equitable.

Mr. Baring explained.

Mr. Hume said, that differing as he did with the Right Honourable Gentleman, he could not give a silent vote on this subject. He did not know to what class of the community the proposed plan was correct or honest. It was clear that one class was to be supported at expence of the poor. Such a course was against all reason and all fairness. The richer should not be supported at the expence of the poorer: A great deal was said about so regulating the proceedings here as to meet the concurrence of the House of Lords; but to him it was quite unconstitutional to act in such a manner. One Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. C. Grant) did no evidently like the measure which he proposed at a temporary measure while another (Mr. Peel) treated it as if it would be a permanent measure. They were bound to act on principle, either in a permanent duty or an *ad valorem* duty, like any other article of foreign import. Here Corn was to obtain a monopoly; the price was to be materilly raised, and, was it not known that, as they raised the price of the necessaries of life, they would cramp industry, and in the long-run do no essential ervice to the Agriculturist. The true interest of this country would be to admit foreign Corn every year to a certain amount, for which we might pay in our manufactures. This would be the means of enabling the working classes to live cheaper, and at the same time obtain better wages. It was surprising to him that this House should legislate for one interest alone. The anded interest imperiously demanded protaction, but not at the expense of every other interest in society. It was improper and unjust to do so. Monopoly was decried in every case but that of corn; and he contended the Cabinet in the course they now pursued, were evidently yielding to the country.—(*Hear, hear,*)—What claim, he asked, had they, superior to that of all other classes in the community? He knew of none; on the contrary, there were many reasons, why their unreasonable claims should be resisted. They paid no more to the State, than others, and they were therefore entitled to no greater degree of protection. He repeated that the Corn Laws could not be permanently settled until a fixed duty was regulated. He had no wish to trespass upon the indulgence of the House; but while the agriculturists, obtained a full hearing, it was their duty to listen to the advocates of the other classes of society. He begged to state to the House, that he would, on the present occasion, follow the course he had pursued last Session, and move the adoption of as permanent rate of duty, for wheat 15s, which was a higher rate then the agriculturists were now entitled to (Hear, there was a loud groan.) Notwithstanding the eloquence of the Hon. Member, he would repeath it; that 15s. was more than they had any right to demand; and he should also propose that that duty decrease 1s. every year until the duty came to 10s., which he intended to be the fixed and permaneut rate for Wheat. With respect to Barley he should propose 9s. at present, with a decrease of a shiling in each of the two next years, and then fix the permanent duty at 7s. He had felt it his duty to state thus much to the House, and as other opportunities would be afforded him to enter more fully into the subject, he would not occupy their attention.

Colonel Wood said, that on so important a subject, he would not say one word to disturb that harmony and good temper with which he hoped their discusion would be attended. He could not see how a permanent scale of duty was to be applied—because importation must always depend upon the state of the harvest in this country. The scale of duty now proposed was much better than that of last year, and therefore the Resolutions brought forward by the Right Hon. Gentleman should have his support. He would not now enter into any of the details necessarily connected with this subject; but while he would not contend for the total abolition of the warehousing system, he thought it was a matter which should be minutely investigated. Much stress had been laid upon the importance of cheap bread, but he believed that the people of this country were now beginning to feel, that cheap bread in reality meant low wages.—(Hear, hear.)—He was not insensible of the necessity of having the necessaries of life at a moderate price; but if the growers of produce did not obtain a fair remuneration, the result must be the decrease of wages.

Colonel Trench was of opinion that the proposed measure would confer essential benefit on Ireland—it would promote her industry—it would add to her comfort; and seeing no other Irish Gentleman had offered an observation on the subject, he begged to thank his Majesty's Ministers for what they had done.

Sir Francis Burdett said, a great deal had fallen from Gentlemen on both sides of the House, in which he fully concurred; But he never the less could not help thinking that a free trade in corn would be the most advantageous to the landed interest.—(Hear, hear,)—It was a subject into which he would not now enter—it was too comprehensive to be treated of in this cursory sort of manner—and he now rose to offer a few observations, in order that no misconception should arise in consequence of his silence. However, he felt strongly persuaded, that the three Right Hon. Gentlemen who spoke from the other side of the House, agreed in opinion with him, as to what the justice of the subject required; but that in the exercise of their discretion, they did not feel it right to propose resolutions of a different charecter from those which they had this evening submitted to the consideration of the House. The subject, as he had just said, was one of great emportance, and he now gave notice that before the close of this Session, he would bring the subject of the Currency substantially before their notice. In fact, if properly viewed, the present was not so much a question of Corn as it was of Currency, which was the measure of the price of Corn. A good deal had been said about the causes of the late and present distress of the country; but he believed that distress to be quite factitious. In the midst of wealth and general improvement; all classes still complained of distress; and that distress must arise from the same cause whatever that might be. Nothing could be a more mischievous mistake than to hold out to the people that the different ranks of society had a divided interest on the great subjects of Currency and Corn. (Hear, hear,)—That was not the case; no interest could flourish while another was distressed; for in fact all other interests grew out of the agricultural as their root—and if you had a poor agricultural interest, all other interests must be also poor. The greater the quantity of Corn which was imported, the greater price would be obtained by the manufacturer; but he did not now wish at such an hour, and in the present state of the House, to enter into the details of the question. He did not oppose the Resolutions proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. C. Grant), but Neither would he be held as acquiescing in them—for he might find it cecessary, upon more mature consideration, to oppose them as the basis of any Legislative measure. Any permanent system would be preferable to constant fluctuations; but how a permanent system could be established he was not prepared to say. He had no hesitation in stating, that he distress of the country arose from a contracted currency, which to a certain extent became necessary after the return to cash payments. Every thing in this country was framed on a system of high price—the debt, taxes, currency—every thing was built on that basis. And if the agriculturalist did not obtain fair remuneratinf price—or high prices, as some persons called them, they could not be able to meet the burdness which were thrown upon them. The manufacturing classes had discovered that cheap bread was no advantage, because it always brought low wages with it The currency of the country must be reviewed before the public distress could be done away. However, he would not enter further into the subject, and the more so, as other occasions would arise on which he could bring the poestion substantially before the House.

Mr. Ward said he would not have addressed the House but for an observation which fell from the Hon. Member for Brecon (Colonel Wood) as to the bonding system. Such a system had obtained the sanction of Mr. Canning, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox, who all agreed that it Worked beneficially for this country This House could not prevent corn from being warehoused—and the matter now was one merely of selection, between this country and the other side of the water. Bonaparte followed up British property wherever he could lay hands upon it—and in case of a war with France, if corn were bonded there in place of being bonded here, the same result might take place. Every man in this country wish his

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property to be under his own eye—and if it were not here but at the other side of the water, looking to the quantity bonded last summer, it would require 1,000 tons of shipping and 6,000 seamen to transport it to this country—and that perhaps when the pressures of the times might require their service in the defence of this country. So much property should not be risked at the other side of the water, particularly when no mischief resulted from warehousing corn at home. As to the Currency question, he believe the Country Gentlemen here run a serious hazard indeed, by effectually defeating the Corn Bill which was proposed for their adoption. The harvest last year was very good, but a about December last foreign exchanges turned materially against us—and if superadded to that, there had been a bad harvest, and the Corn was warehoused at the other side of the water, one of the greatest calamities that ever occurred would have befallen this country In fact he trembled for the consequences if that had been the case

Colonel Wood explained.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

On the Resolution that the Duty be regulated by the Weekely Averages.

Mr. Bankes thought the House should not proceed any further at such an hour of the night. The Chairman might now report progress, and take the discussion on the other Resolutions immediately after the recess.

Mr. Huskisson was of opinion that the more desirable course would be, to put the several sets of Resolutions to the House and then take an early day for the general discusion.

Mr. Baring asked if the Averages as they were now taken, would form a proper basis for the regulation of the duty?

Mr. Monk considered the that Currency alone could determaine the price of labour, as well as of other commodities. He fully agreed with the Honourable baronet, (Sir F. Burdett), as to the cause of the distress which had so generally prevailed, and t ought a review of that question necessary before they disposed of that now before them.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

The Chairman reported progress, and the question ordered to be further consuered on the 15th of April next.

THE GORED HUNTSMAN

From the Keepsake for 1828

"The night was drawing on apace. The evening mist, as it arose from the ground, began to lose its thin white wreaths in the deep shadows of the woods, Kochenstein, seperated fromhis companions of the chase, and weary with his unsuccessful efforts to rejoin them, became more and more desirous of discovering in what direction his route lay. But there was no track visible, at least by that uncertain and lessening light, the mazes of which could guide him to his home. He raised his silver-mouthed bugle to his lips, and winded a loud and sustained blast. A distant echo plaintively repeated the notes. The baron listened for other answer with the attention his situation required, but in vain. 'This will never do,' said he, casting the reins on his horse's neck: 'see, good Reinzaum, if thy wit can help thy master at this pinch; it has done so before now.' The animal seemed to understand and appreciate the confidence placed in him. Pricking up his before drooping ears, and uttering a wild neigh, he turned from the directiou his rider had hitherto pursued, and commenced a new route, at an animated trot. For a while the path promised well; the narrow defile down which it lay, between rows of gigantic larch and twisted oaks, seemed manifestly intended to conduct to some more extended opening. But on reaching its termination the horse suddenly stopped. The glimmering light that yet remained just enabled the baron to perceive the impervious enclosure of thickly planted trees, that surrounded the little natural amphitheatre at which he had arrived. 'This is worse and worse, Reinzaum,' exclaimed the disappointed rider, as he cast a disconsolate glance upwards. There was not a single star visible, to diminish the deep gloom in which the woods were enveloped. 'Guetiger himmel! that I should be lost in my own barony, and not a barelegged schelm to point out my road!' Weary of remaining in one spot, he rode round the enclosure in which he found himself thus unpleasantly placed. He repeated the same exercise, gazing wistfully on every side, though the darkness was now almost too great to discover to him the massy trunks under the branches of which he rode. At length he stopped suddenly. 'Is that a light?' said he inwardly, 'that glimmers though the——no, 'tis gone' Ach Gott! it comes again! If I could but reach it!' Again he winded his horn, and followed the blast with a most potent hallo. His labour was in vain, the light remained stationary. The baron began to swear. He had been educated at Wurtzburg, and for a Swabain swore in excellent German. He was perplexed whether to remain where he was, with this provoking light before him, and the probable chance of remaining all night in the woods; or to abandon his steed, and endeavour to penetrate through the trees to the spot whence the light issued. Neither of these alternatives was precisely to this liking. In the former case he must abide the cold air and damp mist till morning; in the other he incurred the risk of losing his steed, should he not be able to retrace his way to the spot. Indecision, however, was not the fault of his character; and, after a minute's hesitation, he sprung from his horse, fastened him to a tree, and began to explore the wood in the direction of the light. The difficulties he encountered were not few. The baron was a portly personage, and occasionally found some trouble in squeezing through interstices where a worsefed man would have passed ungrazed. Briers and thorns were not wanting, and the marshy ground completed the catalogue of annoyances. The baron toiled and toiled, extricating first one leg and then the other from the deep entanglement in which each was by turns plunged, while the object of his attention seemed as distant as ever. His patience was exhausted. Many and emphatic were the figures of his inward rhetoric. Of one fact he became convinced,—that all the evil influences of the stars had this night conspired to concentrate their power on one unlucky wight, and that this wight was no other than the Baron von Kochenstein. But the baron was not a man to be easily diverted from his purpose; and he laboured amain. His hands were bruised by the branches he had torn down when they impeded his course; and the heat-drops on his brow, raised by his exertions, mixed with the chill and heavy night-dew that fell around him. At length a desperate effort, almost accompanied with the loss of his boots, placed him free from the morass through which he had wadad. He stamped and shook his feet when on dry land, with the satisfaction that such a deliverance inspires. To add to his joy, he perceived that the light he had so plainfully sought was not more than fifty ells distant. A moment or two brought him to the door of a low dwelling, overshadowed by a beetling, penthouse-like roof. As far as he could discern, the building was of considerable antiquity. The portal was of stone, and the same material composed the frames of the windows, which were placed far from the ground, and from which proceeded the light he had sought. Our huntsman lost little time in applying to the door, at first with a gentle knock, which being disregarded, increased to a thundering reverberation of blows. The gentle and the rude knocks were of equal avail. He desisted from his occupation to listen awhile but not a sound met his ear. 'This is strange, by the mass!" said the baron: 'the house must be inhabited, else whence the light? And though they slept like the seven sleepers, my blows must have aroused them. Let us try another mode—the merry born must awaken them, if aught can move their sluggish natures.' And once more resorting to his bugle he sounded a reveillée. A jolly cheering note it would have been at another time, but in the middle of the dull night it seemed most unfit. A screech owl's note would have harmonised better. 'I hear them now,' said he of the bugle, 'praised be the saints,' On this as on other occasions, however, the saints got more thanks than their due An old raven, disturbed by the baron's notes, flapping her wings flight, had deceived his ears She was unseen in the congenial darkness, but her hoarse croakings filled the air as she flew. Irritated at the delay, the baron made a formal declaration of war. In as loud a voice as he could, he demanded entrance, and threatened, in default of accordance, to break open the door. A loud laugh, as from a dozen revellers, was the immediate reply. A piece of the trunk of a young tree lay near the baron; he took it up and dashed it with all his strength against the door. It was a mighty blow, but, though the very building shook before it, the strong gate yielded not. Before Kochenstein could repeat the attack, a hoarse voice, seemingly proceeded from one of the windows, greeted his ears. 'Begone with thy noise,' it said; 'else I will loose the dog on thee.' 'I will break the hound's neck, and diminish his catiff master by the head, if thou open not the door this instant. What! is this the way to treat a benighted traveller? Open, I say, and quickly.' It seemed that the inmate was about to put his threat in execution, for the low, deep growl of a wolf-dog was the only answer to the baron's remonstrance. He drew his short hunting sword, and planted himself firmly before the door. He waited awhile, but all was silent. He had again recourse to his battering ram. The door resisted marvellously, but it became evident that it could not loug withstand such a siege. As the strong oak cracked and groaned, the baron redoubled his efforts. At length the voice he had before heard, again accosted him. 'Come in, then, if thou will. Fool! to draw down thy fate on the.' The bolts were undrawn. 'Lift up the latch.' The baron troubled not himself to inquire the meaning of the ominons words of the speaker, but obeyed the direction given, and entered. He found himself in a spacious apartment that appeared to comprise the whole tenemnet. He looked around for the foes he expected to meet, and started back with astonishment. The only occupant of the apartment was a lady, the rich elegance of whose diess would have attracted admiration, had not that feeling been engrossed by her personal loveliness Her white silken garment clung to a form modelled to perfection and was fastened at her waist by a diamond clasp of singular shape, for it represented a couchant stag. A similar ornament confined the long tresses of her hair, the jetty blackness of which was as perfect as the opposite hue of the brow they shaded. Her face was somewhat pale, and her features melancholy, but of exquisitely tender beauty. She arose, as the baron entered, from the velvet couch on which she was seated, and with a slight but courteous smile motioned him to a seat opposite to her own. A table was ready spread by its side, laden with refreshments. He explained the cause of his coming, and apologized with great fervency for his rude mode of demanding admission. 'You are welcome,' said the lady, again pointing to the vacant seat. Nothing could be more ordinary than these three words, but the sound of her voice thrilled through the hearer's sense into his soul. She resumed her seat, and Kochenstein took the place offered him. He gazed around, and was convinced, to his amazement, that they were alone. Whence then the voice with which he had held converse? and whence the uproarious laugh which had first assailed his hearing? There could not, he felt certain, be another chamber under that roof capable of containing such a nnmber of laughers. The dog, too, whose savage growl had put him on his guard, where was he?—The baron was, however, too genuine a huntsman to suffer either surprise or admiration to prevent him from doing justice to the excellent meal before him, and to which his hostess invited him, declining, however, to partake with her guest. He ate and drank, therefore, postponing his meditations, except an anxious thought on the situation of his steed. 'Poor Reinzaum,' thought he thou wilt suffer for my refreshment. A warm stable were fitter by far for thee, than the midnight damps that chill thee.' And the baron looked with infinite satisfaction on the blazing hearth, the ruddy gleams of which almost eclipsed the softer light of the brilliant lamp that hung from the ceiling. As his appetite became satisfied, his curiosity revived. Once or twice as he raised his eyes he met the bright black ones of his entertainer. They were beautiful; yet without knowing why, the baron shrunk from their glance. They had not the pensive softness of her features. The expression was one he could not divine, but would not admit that he feared. He filled his goblet, and in the most courteous terms drank the lady's health. She bowed her head in acknowledgment and held to him a small golden cup richly chased The baron filled it,—she drank to him, though but wetting her lip with the liquor. She replaced the cup and rose from her seat. 'This room,' she said, must be your lodging for the night. Other I cannot offer you. Farewell.' The baron was about to speak. She interrupted him. 'I know what you would say—yes, we *shall* meet again. Take this flower,' she added, breaking a rose from a wreate that twined among her hair in full bloom, though September had commenced, and the flowers of the gardens and the fields were long since dead—'take this flower. On the day that it fades you see me once more.' She opened a small door in the wainscoting, hitherto unseen by the baron, and closed it after her, before he could utter a word. The baron felt no disposition to sleep, and paced about the room revolving the events of the evening. The silence of the hour favourable to such an employment, and the soft carpets that covered the floor prevented even his own footsteps from being heard. Wearied with his fruitless ruminations, he was beginning to relieve himself from his lonely want of occupation, by taking note more minutely than before of the handsome though antique furniture of the apartment, when his attention was claimed by the sounds of a harp. A few bars only had been played when the music was sweeted by a voice the softest he had ever haard. The words of the song applied too strikingly to himself to escape his ear

Wo to him whose footsteps rude
Break my fairy solitude!
Wo to him whose fated grasp
Dares undo my portal clasp!
Wo to him whose rash advance
Dooms him to my blighting glance!
In the greenwood shall he lie,
On the bloody heather die.

The voice and music ceased together, leaving the baron oppressed with unwonted fears. 'And I must see her again, would this rose would bloom for ever!' He seated himself, and ere long fell into a troubled sleep. When he awoke the ashes on the hearth were sparkless, and the morning, casting away her gray mantle, was begining to dart her gayer beams through the narrow windows. He perceived, with surprise, that the door through which his hostess had retired was ajar, yet she was not in the apartment, and from the situation in which he had sat, she could not have passed through the door by which he had entered. He arose, and walked about with as much noise as he could make, with the object of apprising the lady of the dwelling that the wainscot door was open. After continning this for a length of time, his curiosity increased. He ventured to look through the doorway It opened only into a small closet, which was entirely empty. He had already witnessed too much to feel any great additional astonishment at this discovery. 'Besides,' said he to himself, 'her words spoke but of a meeting at a future day. Why therefore should I expect her now?'——He opened the entrance door, and found his horse, which he had left tied in the wood, ready for departure, and apparently in excellent condition. 'Woman or witch,' he exclaimed, 'I owe her a good turn for this—now, Reinzaum, keep up thy credit.' And springing on his horse's back he pursued a track that seemed to lead in the direction he wished; and without aid of whip or spur was at Kochenstein in an hour. His first act was to place the rose in a vase of water. Day by day he visited it, and found its bloom unabated. Three months passed away without any visible alteration in the beauty of the flower. The baron became less sensible of the remembrances connected with it, and gazed on it with indifference. He even displayed it to the inmates of his castle, and among others to his only daughter, the death of whose mother had left Kochenstain a widower. Frederica was in her seventh year, and within a few days of its completion. To her earnest entreaties for the flower, her, father promised it should be hers on her birthday. The child was overjoyed at the idea of a present, to which much importance was attached in her eyes, for the ever-blooming rose was the talk of the whole castle; and every human creature in it, except its lord, offered many conjectures respecting the flower, all very ingenious, and all very absurd. On the morning of his daughther's birthday the rose was dead. The Baron von Kochenstein, though a man of courage and thirty-two quarterings, changed colour when he beheld the faded flower. Without speaking a word, he mounted Reinzaum, and galloped off at the rate of four German miles an hour. He had ridden some half hour, when he saw before him a stag, the finest he had ever beheld. It was prancing on the frosty ground, and throwing sloft its manytimed antlers, in proud disdain of the meaner brutes of the earth. At the approach of the baron it fled. In pure distraction of spirits, and in that dread of his own thoughts which prompts a man to any thing to avoid himself, Kochenstein pursued though unattended by a single hound. The stag seemed wind-footed. Reizaum followed like a noble horse as he was. Through glade and copse, over hill and plain the baron chased the lordly stag. At lenght it abated its speed near the side of a transparent pool in the midst of which a fountain threw up its beautiful column of waters. The stag halted, and turned to gaze on its pursuer. For the first time, Kochenstein applied his spur to the quivering flank of his steed, and grasped his huntingsword. A moment brought him to the side of the quarry: ere another had elasped a stroke from its branching antlers brought him to the ground. The steed fled in dismay. In vain did Kochenstein endeavour to avert his impending fate. With all the strenght of terror he grasped the left horn of the stag, as it bended against its prostrate victim. The struggle was but for an instant and a branch of the other antler pierced the baron's side. No sooner was the stroke inflicted, than the rage which had possessed the stag seemed wholly abated. It offered not to trample on the defenceless man, or to repeat the blow. Gazing awhile on its work, it turned away, plunged into the waters of the fountain, and was lost from sight in the overwhelming flood. Enfeebled as he was, for the blood gushed in torrents from his side, the baron half raised himself up to look on the closing water. Something in the stag's gaze awoke associations that carried his mind back to the events of a few months ago. While he gazed on the fountain, the column of its jet divided, then sunk, and ceased to play. A lady stood beside him She was glad in robes of white, and her head was girt with a wreath of faded flowers. Her left brow was spotted with recent blood The baron shuddered, at her glance, still more at hertvoice, for he knew too well the soft tone in which she sang these lines

To my plighted promise true,
Once again I meet thy view;
Now my garland's roses fade,
And thy rashness' debt is paid.
Sad the fate, and dark the doom,
That led thee to my secret home,
In the greenwood thou art lying,
On the bloody heather dying!

The last sounds mingled with the rush of the fountain as it rose again when, retreating on the waters, the songstress sank into their embrance. Her last notes had fallen on the ears of the baron. The rush of the waters was unheard by him; for when the song ceased, he was no more.

MAGNIFICENT NUPTIALS!

The nuptials of Mademoiselle Lafitte with the young Prince de la Moskowa (the son of Ney) have been celebrated with princely magnificence. Between 15 and 1600 persons were assembled at the fete given by M. Lafitte the evening of the wedding day. Amongst the company were several peers, a great number of deputies, generals, men of letters, &c. Upwards of 500 ladies, many remarkable for their beauty, and all in the newest costumes, presented an enchanting *coup-d'œil*. The evening commenced by a concert, in which the principal singers of the Opera took a part. Rossini presided at the piano. In the intervals the bride and bridegroom walked arm-in-arm through the apartments. The bride wore a veil and robe of the most costly point lace; on her head was the nuptial crown of orange flowers; her ear-rings were formed of white emeralds encircled with brilliants; and from which hung, in form of a triangle, 3 large diamonds terminated by 3 large pearls *en poire*; a diamond necklace surrounded her neck; and, in the words of the old ballad, 'cast light throughout the hall.' The extreme paleness of her countenance, rendered still more striking by the raven blackness of her hair, and the melancholy expression of her eyes, offered a singular contrast to the costliness of her dress and the scene of splendor amidst which she moved. The bridegroom had nothing remarkable. He is under the middle size, and his countenance rather devoid of expression. His youngest brother (the Duke of Elchingen) was one of the finest young men of party. About 2 in the morning the windows of the drawing-room were thrown open, and offered so many entrances to a splendid temporary refectory. Here was spread a table capable of accommodating 100 guests at a time. This table, the whole length of which ran a magnificent *plateau*, was sparkling with a gorgeous service of plate, interspersed with vases of flowers, and covered with all that unbounded wealth could procure. The bride took her seat at the middle of this table; on her right was the Prince de la Moskowa, and next to him one of the prettiest girls present, the daughter of Fouche. The viands and wines were renewed 7 or 8 times. During the whole time a military band continued playing. M. Lafitte bore an air of the greatest satisfaction, and looked as if it was really the happiest day of his life. Every one was anxious to felicitate him on the marriage, and for his generous conduct towards the town of Mulhausen (menaced with complete ruin), for which he had succeeded in opening a credit of 5 millions of francs (200,000*l.*) the day before. This marriage is looked on with a very evil eye in the Fauxbourg Saint Germaine, where it is pronounced a seditious union, M. Lafitte having given his daughter to the son of a man who was accused of treason. In the course of the night preceding the event, M. Lafitte received 6 anonymous letters, in which it was stated to him that his daughter would be assassinated, sooner than such a union should be suffered to take place. Two days before the one appointed, another letter was received, stating that Medle. Lafitte would be immolated at the steps of the altar; and 2 similar letters were addressed to Madame Lafitte, who became alarmed; no interruption however, to the ceremony took place. M. Lafitte gave to the poor of his own parish, 10,000f. (400*l.*), and to the poor of each of the other 11 parishes 4,000f. (160*l.*)—total, 54,000f. (2,160*l.*) He gave to each of the clerks in his establishment 3,000f. (120*l.*) The day after the marriage, his daughter found in her nuptial *corbeille* a little Album, on the first page of which was written—'I add to the nuptial presents of my daughter 50,000f. (2,000*l.*), for the Greeks. She may draw on my house to-morrow for the sum.' The widow of Marshal Ney made Mdle. Lafitte a present of a splendid prayer-book, the clasp of which is formed of a superb diamond. This book is valued at 30,000f. (1200*l.*)

Lord Cochrane has left Down for Paris, in order to engage the Greek Committees of the continent to promote his plan for putting an end to piracy in the Mediterranean, whether committed by Greeks or others. Previous to his Lordship's departure, arrangements were made for the prompt preparation of two steam-vessels; with these, no doubt whatever is entertained but that the excesses, which are not less injurious to commerce than to Greece herself, would be terminated in a few weeks.

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